THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE MINE DISASTER.

Further Details of the Horror in the Mammoth Mine.

One Hundred and Ten Bodies Have Been Recovered.

Cause of the Calamity Must be Forever a Mystery.

The Total Loss of Life is Not Yet Ascertained.

A Colliery Horror.

PITTSBURG, January 27.—A special from Mount Pleasant, Penn., says: A gas explosion this morning in the Mammoth shaft of the H. C. Frick Coke company's shaft, about ten miles from this place, occurred about 9 o'clock this morning. Between 50 and 80 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Eighteen bodies have been taken out and it is estimated fifty of the men were killed.

2.30 P. M.—A special from Mount Pleasant says: It is very difficult as yet to get the details of the explosion, although the accident occurred at 9 o'clock this morning. The mines are on the Sewickley branch of the Southwest Branch railroad, and are about half way between Latrobe and this place. There seems to be something the matter with the wires of both the telephone and the telegraph companies, as even the Frick employes are almost entirely without definite information. At the time of the accident there were between fifty and eighty men at work in the shaft, which is not a very deep one. There was a sudden explosion of gas at the point where the men were at work, and from present indications it looks as though most of them were killed. At 2.30 o'clock word was received that eighteen bodies had been taken from the mine.

The Mammoth Mine Disaster.

YOUNGWOOD, Pa., January 28.—One hundred and seven bodies had been taken from the ill-fated mine, No. 1, of Frick & Co., at Mammoth, up to 10 o'clock this morning. It is estimated that the remains of at least seventeen more victims of yesterday's explosion are still in the pit, but it is thought that all will be out in a few hours. This catastrophe, while involving more than five times the loss of life occasioned by the Dunbar disaster, differs in many respects from the latter. At Dunbar the explosion set fire to the mine, and the shaft for days and weeks was a roaring furnace, adding horror to the great fatality. In yesterday's occurrence this was not the case and by the perfect work of the fan pure air was forced into the mine and the work of rescuing was permitted to begin at once.

Fifty coffins arrived from Pittsburg this morning and fifty more will reach here to night. An additional order for twenty-five more was sent this morning.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. The victims will be buried by the company. Many of the unfortunates are Hungarians and will be sent to Scottdale for interment.

The disaster has some remarkable features. It was as deadly, as sweeping and as complete as the sinking of a ship in mid ocean. Its history is to be told by those who do not know it, for there is no tongue of those that worked in the openings of that part of the mine where the disaster occurred to describe its details.

"It seems to you like some whirlwind, with blue tints of a rainbow, and when it bursts into flame it passes over your body like a great fog." God does not often let a man live to tell what has happened to him. "If it catches you upright, you are like a leaf in a tornado and it rends the ribs of slate in the openings like the ribs of a straw rick."

That is what a miner who has been in the coal mines thirty-five years says of the "after damp," the "black death" of the darkness and the silent echoing passage ways where men delve.

Never in the history of American coal mining has there been any such unexpected accident, with such a complete annihilation of all within its reach. The Mammoth mine has been notable always as being particularly free from gas.

Fire Boss Smith, a man who had worked in the mines in Great Britain and this country for thirty years, made his usual careful inspection of all the rooms and headings at the customary time between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. His duty was to enter every place where men work and to mark upon the wall of the room or heading the sign of his approval—the figures of the day of the month.

When the miners went to work on Tuesday morning they looked for the indication of the fire boss' visit, and it was there, scratched into the black, "27," and so on January 27, as on the days that had gone before, was there the familiar "all is well" as the best indorsement of his belief in the safety of the mine. Smith remained for an hour longer than usual with the men at work. His body was found scattered in fragments for 100 feet. His home is now in the public morgue, where scores of blackened bodies are washed and made decent for the grave, and there is a widow and a fatherless girl in a house across the hill tops where friendly hands are ministering to them.

On Monday there were 238 miners at work in the part affected by the explosion. It is not known exactly how many were there Tuesday. There have been found up to this time, however, 107 bodies, and it is thought the total number will reach between 120 and 150.

At 2 o'clock 110 bodies had been recovered and of this number 58 have been identified.

PITTSBURG, January 29.—A special from the Mammoth mines says: It is now thought the 107 bodies recovered about comprise the list of dead. The 79 bodies buried in the Catholic cemetery last night were followed by another instalment to-day. The rest of the bodies will be interred privately with services at the graves, which was not the case yesterday. A call for assistance has been issued by all Pittsburg labor organizations, and newspaper and business offices are receiving subscriptions. It is thought by experts that the force of the explosion was augmented by the fine dry coal dust in the mine, which ignited when the fire damp exploded.

When the bodies had all been prepared for burial Coroner J. B. Wakefield of Jeannette empaneled a jury consisting of Dr. H. J. Lomison, Greensburg; B. F. Byers, Greensburg; B. F. Stump, Jeannette; Levi Kline, Greensburg; Hiram Sneveley and L. L. Fansfield, Lycippus. The bodies were viewed, and after a brief consultation with the jury the coroner continued the inquest until 10 a. m. Thursday, February 5. The inquest will be held in the arbitration room of the Westmoreland county court house at Greensburg.

This afternoon it was discovered by the rolls of the company that 23 more men are missing in addition to the 107 found dead. This increases the total dead to 130. It is probable the remaining 23 will not all be found for weeks, owing to the immense piles of wreckage that must be undermined. Twenty-seven more dead miners were buried at noon to-day, many of the graves being marked "unknown" owing to the terrible mutilation.

Master Workman Rae of the United Mine Workers, is laboring with his colleagues to form more stringent mining laws for this state, and influential politicians are preparing to push them in the legislature. As it is there seems to be no way for the people to reach the company for damages.

Men in a Burning Mine.

DETROIT, MICH., January 29.—At about 6 o'clock this evening a part of the Chapin mine, the largest and most extensive in Michigan, caught fire at the sixth level. The fire extended rapidly, and all the shafts are closed down. Eight men are under ground without any possibility of escape.

At 8 o'clock the fire is still spreading and all the shafts have closed down. There is no hope for the eight entombed men, whose names cannot yet be learned. The mine is situated in the heart of the iron mountain and almost the entire population that surrounds it is waiting for some news from the unfortunate victims. The Chapin mine is the second largest ore shipper in the Lake Superior district, having shipped 800,000 tons of iron last year. The Vanderbilts were negotiating for its purchase.

Collision on the Union Pacific.

TOPEKA, KAS., January 27.—The particulars of a collision between a passenger train and a special train bearing United States troops from Pine Ridge, which occurred last evening on the Union Pacific at Florence, a small station near Kerwin, Kas., have been received here. The special was bearing about 400 soldiers, part of the Seventh cavalry and part of the light artillery, bound for Fort Riley. The train consisted of seven passenger cars, and several freight cars, loaded with horses and several pieces of artillery and ammunition, hauled by two large engines.

The two engines and several cars are a complete wreck. Many of the soldiers were seriously and at least two fatally injured. The dead so far as can be ascertained are Sergeant Schertbee, Battery E, artillery, cut all to pieces; Private Nell, Troop G, Seventh cavalry, left leg cut off, head mashed.

The wounded are: Sergeant Sharp, Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, right arm broken; Capt. Godfrey, Troop D, leg and shoulder injured; Corporal Maxwell, Troop D, left wrist broken; Sergeant Thompson, Troop C, right arm sprained; Private McCullom, Troop G, right arm sprained; Sergeant Wertz, Troop C, internal injuries; Private McGuire, Troop C, left side and face badly scalded; Private Goss, Troop E, left shoulder sprained; Sergeant Dalton, Troop A, left shoulder badly cut; Private Errick, Troop E, right arm broken and hand cut; Private Hoese, Battery E, First artillery, right hand bruised; Lizzie Dennot of Lincoln, right arm broken and forehead cut; Baggageman Kimball and Conductor Flynn slightly injured. None of the passengers on the other train were injured. A brakeman was hurt.

The conductor of the military train is held responsible for the accident, as he was running on the express train's time. He has disappeared. A large number of cavalry horses were killed.

Battle to The Death.

CHICAGO, January 27.—A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says: A battle to the death took place in Mercer county between a valuable saddle stallion and a jackass, belonging to William Thomas, a stock raiser. A few days ago a mad dog bit Thomas' little boy and the horse. The horse went mad, and kicking down the door of the jackass' stable began biting him. The jack retaliated, and for fifteen minutes they fought, using their teeth, heels and fore feet. Finally the jack tore loose the stallion's left ear with his teeth, and the horse then bit a piece from the jackass' neck. This seemed to make the jack more ferocious than ever, and, grabbing the [illegible] horse's neck in his teeth he tore out his windpipe, but the high mettled stallion did not give up, and before falling he kicked the jack's hind leg, breaking it just below the hock. He then fell dead. The jack uttered a long, loud bray and went into the stable. He was covered with blood and so fearfully wounded that his master killed him to put him out of his misery.

The boy was treated with a madstone. The stone stuck three times and he shows no signs of rabies. It is believed that he will recover.

In a Trance for Months.

AMBOY, ILL., January 27.—Miss Grace Gradley, who awoke a day or two ago after being in a trance for about nine months, seems to be in good health, having lost but little flesh, but she cannot converse, the power of articulation having left her. She only answers in unmeaning guttural tones. About nine months ago Amboy experienced a great religious awakening. The entire community became enthused and the meetings were very largely attended. Among the most enthusiastic attendants was Miss Gradley, a handsome young lady of 18 years. One night she returned from a meeting in a high state of excitement and went to bed in the same state of mind, although otherwise in perfect health. The next day she could not be aroused from a deep sleep into which she had fallen. Doctors were called in and all known remedies applied to no effect. The girl slept on day after day, never once waking or ever rousing up. Her eyes were tightly closed and her cheeks flushed, while her lips were parted in a half smile. It seemed as though she were about to awake at any moment, but her sleep was utterly profound. She took nourishment in a liquid form from a spoon, the act of swallowing being perfectly natural. The case attracted physicians from all parts of the country, and the conclusion on their part was that the religious excitement had mentally overtaxed the girl in an abnormal manner, producing absolute suspension of mind activity.

Dangerous Burglars Captured.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Two dangerous crooks were arrested Monday by Inspector Byrnes' men with costly burglar tools in their possession. They were clever Billy Maher, alias George Houghton, and David Cummings, alias Charles Cronin. Maher was discharged at the Old Bailey, London, England, October 30, 1890, on a ticket of leave. He has been under surveillance since he landed here five weeks ago. He has a big record here as a thief twenty years ago. He has served time in various states. In New Orleans, with pals, Cummings robbed a Canal street jeweler by means of a dummy safe, getting away with $100,000 worth of property. They did a $65,000 job in New Orleans and a $25,000 diamond robbery in St. Louis. Then the maison de joie of Jennie Jenks, of Chicago, was robbed of $7000. In Quincy, Ill., from the First National bank, they took $100,000 in bonds, $100,000 in cash and $550,000 in railroad securities. The gang got away with $40,000 of property from the Falls City bank at Louisville. They were arrested on suspicion.

Meeting of the Coinage Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—When the coinage committee was called to order this morning, the question of when a vote on the bill should be had in committee was raised. A delegation appointed by the Boston mass meeting was present, desiring to be heard. Mr. Bland of Missouri asked unanimous consent that a vote be taken on the bill next Wednesday. The Boston delegation could be heard and he would be willing to come here every day for a week if necessary, but there should then be a vote.

Mr. Walker favored hearings.

Mr. Bland wanted to vote Wednesday, and Mr. Bartine thought there should be some agreement to bring the measure before the house. A long discussion ended in the adoption, by unanimous consent, of a motion made by Mr. Bland that the committee proceed with the hearing to-day and meet again to-morrow.

H. L. Higginson, banker of Boston, then addressed the committee in opposition to free coinage.

Missionary Lost at Sea.

DENVER, January 28.—A San Francisco special to the Rocky Mountain News says: Private advices from Tahiti, in the Society islands, reports that wreckage has been discovered, supposed to be from the missionary schooner Phoebe Chapman, which left Honolulu a year ago in charge of Elder J. E. Cudney of Nebraska, a Second Advent missionary. The Chapman was bound for the Pitcairn islands. She carried a crew of six men. All hands are now given up for lost, and at the last general conference of the Advent society resolutions of condolence with Elder Cudney's wife and children were passed. Another missionary schooner was sent to the south seas some months ago, and reports that there is no longer any doubt of Cudney's fate.

Endorsed the Senators.

LINCOLN, NEB., January 27.—Resolutions were adopted in both branches of the legislature this morning approving the action of the United States senate in refusing to consider the force bill. All of the independents, with three exceptions, voted with the democrats.

Repeal of the Bennett Law.

MADISON, January 27.—In the house to-day, under a suspension of the rules, the bill to repeal the Bennett compulsory education law was passed, receiving the [illegible] democratic vote [illegible] by the [illegible].

[illegible]

Secretary Windom Dies Suddenly of Heart Disease.

He Was a Guest at a Banquet in New York City.

His Was the First Speech of the Evening and the Last.

Policy of His Department the Last Words on His Lips.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Hon. Wm. Windom, secretary of the treasury of the United States, died at 10.05 o'clock in the banquet hall at Delmonico's, where he was a guest of the New York board of trade and transportation. His had been the first toast of the evening. He had finished his response, had seated himself, swooned at once and died almost immediately.

Every effort was made to restore him but in vain. He died of heart disease. The great assemblage at once dissolved. Mr. Windom had been the only speaker and the sentiment to which he responded was, "Our Country's Prosperity Dependent Upon its Instruments of Commerce."

This was to have been a night of feasting and flow of soul at Delmonico's. The New York board of trade and transportation was to sit at its nineteenth annual dinner, and the great gold hall was bright with light and color; and feasting there was happy and unrestrained, but death sat too at the board, and the only soul that flowed out was that of the nation's financial head. His spirit fled away at the close of his speaking, which was the first of the night and the last. The unseen guest had silently followed the feast. His shadow darkened all the brightness of the place, and those who came to speak went away hushed and grave.

In the early evening the staid and stable men of the board of trade and transportation gathered in the reception parlors of Delmonico's hostelry, and there welcomed their guests and friends who had come from near and far off places to eat, drink and talk and listen. Perhaps most prominent were Secretaries Windom and Tracy of the treasury and navy, respectively. Nova Scotia had a representative among those present in the person of her attorney general, Mr. Longley. Canada, too, was there in the person of Hon. Wilford Laurier, leader of her majesty's opposition in the Dominion parliament.

Those in official life were welcomed with genial demonstration, and in turn they became centers of groups here and there welcoming those whom they knew and greeting those who were presented. Mr. Windom, dignified of mien as usual, was not the less genial. His face was bright, his smile quick and his remark and repartee were apt and keen. His meeting with ex-Secretary of State Bayard was pleasing, and the informal gathering of guests and their semi-formal reception was pleasingly preparatory to the banquet.

Then all formed a jolly procession to the banquet hall, where members and guests became seated, the members at the tables upon the floor and the guests at a long table upon a raised platform. Aged Captain Ambrose Snow, president of the board, was in the center place. At his right he seated Mr. Windom and upon his left Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

The dinner, which began at 6 o'clock, was completed shortly after 9 o'clock, and Mr. Windom being introduced by Judge Arnoux, who acted as toast master, arose to speak, being the first speaker of the evening. He responded to the toast, "Our Country's Prosperity Dependent Upon Its Interests of Commerce." He finished his speech at 9.55 o'clock p. m.

It has been remarked that he was reading it off hurriedly from the printed copy, going faster and faster as he neared the end, and at the last he had requested the audience not to applaud. A quiver of fear shot through the assemblage like an electric shock as the speaker finished. Mr. Windom was standing erect under the glare of the gas lights, with the faces of the most famous body of men in the country all turned toward him.

Something was the matter, they knew not what. For a moment the secretary of the treasury stood silent, while the banqueters equally silent watched him. It was a moment that no one who was present will ever forget. Then Mr. Windom sat down quietly, too quietly, many thought, in his seat, and the toast master, Judge Arnoux, arose to introduce ex-Secretary Bayard as the next speaker.

He began a short speech but had not proceeded far when Mr. Windom gave a sharp moan of anguish and fell back in his chair. His face grew purple. His lower limbs stiffened and stretched out of their own accord, apparently under the table. His eyelids opened and shut spasmodically. Messengers were hastily dispatched for electric batteries, and four were applied to his body, which was rapidly growing cold. This was exactly 10.05 p. m. and for six minutes the electric shocks were applied incessantly, but without success.

He was pronounced dead by Drs. Robertson and Durant. "I would say that the cause of his death was apoplexy," said Dr. Robertson, "if it was not for the history of heart disease. I am inclined to think that heart disease affected him. Mr. Windom was subject to fits of heart failure. On Tuesday last he was seized with an attack while on the steps of the treasury at Washington, but he did not lose consciousness, and was able to take care of himself."

At [illegible] Judge Arnoux came out of the room where lay Mr. Windom and announced to the diners that Secretary Windom, whom they had had the pleasure of hearing only a few minutes before had breathed his last. "He is dead." That was the further announcement that was uttered by a voice between a sob and a whisper through that gay banquet hall, around which still hung like a funeral pall the smoke of the after-dinner cigar.

"He is dead!" The words went to the heart of every man who heard them. Could they believe it? That the brilliant orator of a few minutes before, that, aglow with enthusiasm and predicting his future policy in the treasury, was now only inanimate clay; his voice forever silenced, and his last words were for his country. Every man looked at his neighbor with blanched cheeks. Death indeed had been with them at their feast and taken from the throng one of the nation's chief officers.

A silence fell upon the men who were only a few minutes before clamoring for news of Mr. Windom. Judge Arnoux in retiring with the unconscious man had announced that Mr. Windom had only fainted and it was not thought by those remaining that it was as serious as it proved to be.

When it was officially announced that the secretary was dead, Secretary Tracy at once went to the nearest telegraph office and sent a message to President Harrison, informing him of the untimely event, and requesting him to communicate with Mrs. Windom and have her start on the [illegible] train for New York. This will bring the widow to the city at 7 o'clock in the morning, and not until then can any arrangements be made for the removal of the body.

Prince Baudoin's Funeral.

BRUSSELS, January 29.—Brussels was truly a city of mourning to-day, the day of Prince Baudoin's funeral, black bunting, draped flags and crape being seen on all sides. The streets were filled with people, and every window along the line of march was crowded. The funeral was attended with the usual scenes of pomp and ceremony. There was an air of genuine and universal mourning in every direction. There was not a store open in Brussels, and the windows of the banks and public buildings were closed by shutters.

The centre of attraction was around the Cathedral of Saint Gudule, built in 1278, the finest sacred edifice in Brussels. At 8 o'clock this morning Saint Gudule was overflowing with the immense congregation which had assembled, the early comers reaching the cathedral as early as 7 o'clock. This assemblage was allowed to remain in the cathedral until 9.30 a. m., when the troops marched into the building from several different doors and cleared it sufficiently to leave a space for the funeral services and for the distinguished personages invited to be present at the funeral ceremony. These distinguished people occupied the body of the cathedral, the general public being admitted to the triforia.

The whole of the interior of the cathedral, its vaulted roof, choir, transepts and huge pillars, was covered with immense sable hangings, fringed and ornamented with heavy silver bullion. The catafalque to receive the coffin was erected in the centre of the grand transept and in front of the chancel. It was covered with a massive black canopy, superbly ornamented with silver. A triple row of tall candles in heavy silver candlesticks surrounded the sarcophagus. All the candelabra in the cathedral were lighted and the choirs from end to end, together with the grandly magnificent main altar, were ablaze with light. This gorgeous altar formed the culminating point of one of the most superb scenes ever witnessed within this ancient historical cathedral.

The approaches to the palace of the Count of Flanders, father of the dead prince, were thronged with carriages and lined with troops in bright uniforms. The presidents of the two chambers and the ministers bore the pall. Next came King Leopold, who was so overcome with emotion that he walked with a halting step and his head bowed down with sorrow. The Count of Flanders, weeping bitterly, walked behind King Leopold, having his son, Prince Albert, on his right and Prince Henry of Prussia on his left. The funeral car, covered with beautiful wreaths of flowers, was drawn by six black horses, harnessed with black trappings and led by footmen in mourning liveries. The prince's body was conveyed upon this car to the royal crypt in the chapel of the Castle of Laeken, a mile or so outside the city, where the interment took place.

Nebraska Farmers' Alliance.

OMAHA, January 29.—The afternoon session of the Farmers' alliance was devoted almost exclusively to debate on the following resolution, which was finally passed:

That we, the land owners of the country, pledge ourselves to demand equal rights with bankers and others who borrow money from the United States; that the government loan to individuals upon real estate security an equivalent sum of money at a rate of interest not exceeding two per cent per annum, in sums not exceeding $2500 to any one individual, and that the amount loaned be apportioned among the states, counties and townships, according to population.

This resolution, which was introduced by President Powers, was defeated yesterday afternoon, and was reconsidered at to-day's session, after nearly all its opponents had left, thinking that the business of the convention was over. Adjourned sine die.

A Fruit Monopoly.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—The Chronicle states that with one exception all the fruit canneries in the state have formed a compact, with $5,000,000 capital stock, to last 50 years. All of the canneries will be purchased for two-thirds cash and one-third stock. They will then be under control of a corporation which will be known as the California Fruit Canneries, Limited. The company has $2,000,000 in bank with which to purchase the canneries, and 15,000 shares of stock have been subscribed for.

Explosion of Ammonia Gas.

CHICAGO, January 29.—The six story building of the Western Refrigerator company, 223 to 235 Kinsie street, was destroyed early this morning by fire caused by an explosion of ammonia gases in the ice machine. The building and contents are owned by S. P. Baker & Co., who conduct one of the largest ice manufacturing and cold storage enterprises in Chicago. The company will suffer a loss of $200,000. The first explosion was followed quickly by three others, shaking the building to its foundations. Joseph Bour, Robert Hawley and George Hendricks, employed in the engine room, escaped with slight injuries. Thomas Casey, a fireman, while helping to get them out, was fatally injured.

A Court of Appeals.

DENVER, January 29.—Senator McKinley this morning introduced in the senate a bill for an act creating a court of appeals, to consist of three judges, who shall possess the qualifications required of judges of the supreme court. The court shall have jurisdiction in cases of appeal, involving the sum or value of $2000 or less, exclusive of costs. The salary of the judges is fixed at $5000 per annum. This court is intended as an intermediary between the district and supreme courts, and if created by the legislature contemplates the abolition of the supreme court commission.

Burned by Molten Steel.

PITTSBURG, January 29.—4 p. m.—A report has just reached the city that at 1 o'clock this afternoon a large ladle of molten steel in the Duquesne steel works was accidentally upset and the contents poured out upon four men, burning them to death. The Duquesne steel works are fifteen miles from the city up the Monongahela river.

The President Non-Committal.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—A committee of Boston business men called on President Harrison this morning and discussed informally the silver situation and opposed free coinage. The president, it is understood, was non-committal as to his intention of favoring or opposing any silver legislation during this congress, and told the delegates it would be eminently improper for him at this time to give any expression regarding his views on silver or his future action.

Valuable Paintings Destroyed.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 29.—Many of the paintings in the Western Art Association building at Omaha, which collapsed last night, was the property of the Minneapolis exposition, and were being exhibited at Omaha by A. J. Smith of this city. Bouguereau's "Return of Spring" will be remembered as the painting which a religious crank destroyed a few weeks ago. It is owned by Boussod Valedon & Co., of New York, and was exhibited at the Minneapolis exposition last summer.

Three Shipwrecks.

MOBILE, Ala., January 29.—Captain Osborne of the schooner Normenia, reports three shipwrecks in the lower Gulf of Mexico during the last day of December. The first was the foundering of a bark at Cayman Brac, December 25, name unknown, six of the crew were drowned. The American schooner Maggie E. Gray, wrecked on Little Cayman island, vessel and cargo a total loss. The schooner Contest from Ruatan for Jamaica capsized December 23. Ten lives lost, including the captain's wife.

Minnesota's Indian Scare.

ST. PAUL, January 29.—A petition from settlers from the vicinity of Hallock has been received by the governor asking for arms and ammunition and troops, as the Lake-of-the-Woods Indians are arming and holding ghost dances. The settlers fear an outbreak. The adjutant general has left for the scene of trouble to investigate.

Durango Protests.

DENVER, January 29.—The business men of Durango have had a meeting and protest energetically against any legislation relative to the proposed Sixth judicial district that shall separate La Plata county from the counties of Montezuma, Dolores and San Juan or place La Plata in any judicial district east of the Conejos range.

The Illinois Deadlock.

SPRINGFIELD, January 29.—The fifty-fifth ballot for United States senator was taken in joint session to-day, without change. On motion to adjourn, Garhar, a democrat, stampeded his party by voting with the republicans. It is understood he took this course to force the speaker to make him chairman of a committee.

Nebraska Legislation.

LINCOLN, January 29.—The senate has adopted a memorial to congress asking an appropriation of $1,[illegible] for the relief of the sufferers in this state. A maximum freight bill, based on the Iowa laws, and a bill to divide the state into six congressional districts have been introduced.

South Dakota's Senatorship.

PIERRE, January 29.—To-day's ballot for senator in the joint session in the legislature resulted—Wardell 55, Moody 25, Tripp 22, the others scattering.

Skiff Chosen.

CHICAGO, January 28.—Director General Davis to-day nominated [illegible] Skiff of Colorado to be chief of the [illegible] bureau of the [illegible]

FAVORS THE COMBINE.

Supreme Court Decides the Legislative Dispute.

Legality of the Course of the "Combine" Affirmed.

The Speaker's Deposition Within the Majority's Power.

Arguments Against It Recited, But they Fall Short.

Supreme Court's Decision.

DENVER, January 23.—The supreme court late this evening delivered an opinion in the legislative contest case in favor of the "combine." After reciting the case as presented to them, and as heretofore published in these dispatches, the opinion says:

"It was urged in argument with great force that this court ought not to express any opinion upon the question presented by the executive for the reason that it would be an interference with matters pertaining exclusively to the legislative department of the government, and, therefore, in conflict with article 3 of the constitution, which divides the governmental powers of the state "into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive and judicial," and forbids those of one department from exercising "any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted."

We have heretofore endeavored to restrict somewhat the class of subjects upon which the opinion of this court might be required. From the foundation of representative government in this country, the general rule as announced by standard American authors on parliamentary law has been that the legislative body of a state, having the power to chose its own speaker from its own members, has also the inherent power to remove such officer at its will or pleasure, unless inhibited from so doing by some constitutional or other controlling provision of law. Such is the doctrine announced in the "Manual of Parliamentary Practice."

It is, however, contended on constitutional grounds that the house of representatives of this state does not have the power, by a vote or resolution of the house to remove the speaker from office. It is clear that such power does exist according to common parliamentary law, and it is conceded that the constitution nowhere expressly forbids such removal; but it is claimed that by virtue of certain constitutional provisions the power of the house to thus remove the speaker from office is prohibited by implication. One ground upon which this claim is based is that the speaker is a state officer and can be removed from office only by impeachment. (Constitution, article 13, section 2.) It is claimed that the speaker is a state officer because he is charged with the duty of receiving, opening and publishing the election returns for state officers in the presence of both houses of the general assembly.

These provisions in our judgment fall far short of establishing the proposition that a member of the house of representatives, by virtue of his election to the office of speaker, becomes a state officer, or that he is thereby exempted from the power, discipline and control of the house as a member and officer thereof. It is true the speaker of the house may in a certain contingency be required to discharge certain duties in connection with the administration of the state government, but he must at all times, so long as he is the speaker, be a member of the house of representatives. The house has no authority to elect a person not a member to the speakership. A member by virtue of his election as speaker does not lose his character or status as a member. On the contrary, he must retain his status as a member in order to hold the office of speaker. His rights and privileges as a member are in no way impaired by his election to the speakership, nor are his emoluments increased thereby. His speakership is dependent upon his membership.

There appears to be no substantial reason for concluding that the duty of receiving, opening and publishing the election returns for officers of the executive department before both houses of the general assembly was devolved upon the speaker on the ground that he was a state officer, nor do we see how the devolving of such duty upon the speaker in any way tends to make him a state officer any more than it makes state officers of all the members of the general assembly who are required to participate in the canvass of such returns. No reason appears why any of the special duties devolved upon the speaker by the constitution may not as well be performed by any member holding the office of speaker at the time when the contingency occurs.

Again, the speaker does not derive his office from the suffrages of the electors throughout the state, nor is he chosen for any specified term, as is the case with the officers of the executive department, with whom it is sought to classify him as a state officer. Indeed, the mode of electing the speaker is not in any manner provided for by the constitution. The provision is simply: "The house of representatives shall elect one of its members as speaker," leaving the manner of his election and the tenure of his office to the will of the body from which he derives his office, according to common parliamentary law." Several legal decisions were then recited bearing out this opinion.

The constitution of Colorado not only provides that "Each house shall be judge of the election and qualification of its members," article 5, section 10; but section 12 of the same article further provides: "Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons, for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process." This grant of power is plenary, and except as otherwise provided in the constitution itself is exclusive, and when exercised within legitimate limits is conclusive upon every department of the government.

The power is granted to the house, not to the officers of the house, and is to be exercised by a majority of the members. The exclusive nature of this power is in no way affected by the fact that the other departments of the government, the executive and judicial, are equally free and independent within their respective spheres of jurisdiction. "The power of expulsion is a necessary and incidental power to enable the house to perform its high functions, and is necessary to the safety of the state. It is a power of protection."

Again, the same opinion declares that such power "must exist in every aggregate and deliberative body, in order to the exercise of its functions and because without it such body would be powerless to accomplish the purposes of its constitution; and, therefore, any attempt to express or define it would impair, rather than strengthen it."

Since the house of representatives is thus invested for its own protection with inherent power in the matter of disciplining its members, since it may deprive a member of his office as representative, an office to which he has been chosen by the electors of his district for a specified term, and thus deprive him of his emoluments, *a fortiori*, may the house remove the speaker from an office given to him by the house itself, not for any definite term, and to which no emoluments are attached, an office, too, as we have seen, which he is to hold, and the duties of which he is to exercise at the will and pleasure of the house, according to immemorial usage. It is easy to conceive how the power to remove the speaker by the majority of the house may become necessary in order that legislation may be proceeded with in accordance with the will of such majority.

Another ground upon which it is contended that the speaker cannot be removed by vote or resolution of the house, is, that if the speaker be not such an officer as is liable to removal from office by impeachment, then he must be included among those officers mentioned in the constitution, which provides that "all officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law." And it is contended that the words, "may be provided by law," refer only to statutory law.

If we adopt the construction thus contended for, then the speaker, not being liable to impeachment, and no statute having been adopted providing for his removal, cannot be removed at all. But it is obvious that such a construction cannot be adopted without placing some limit upon the word, "officers," as used. As we have seen, the house is authorized to choose "other officers" as well as the speaker. It certainly cannot be maintained that the subordinate officers of the house, having once been chosen, and not liable to impeachment, cannot be removed, however unworthy or unfit they may be, because no statute has been provided for their removal.

It is plausibly urged against the power of the house to remove its speaker by vote or resolution, that during the 100 years of representative government in this country, under written constitutions, not a single instance has occurred where the speaker of the national house or the speaker of any state legislature has been removed. This assertion may be true as a matter of fact, yet, as we have seen, during all this time the power thus to remove such officers has been plainly written in our standard authorities upon parliamentary law, and no precedent has been cited or come to our attention denying the correctness of the law thus declared. Indeed, the works of Jefferson and Cushing, *supra*, have been uniformly accepted as authoritative throughout the United States in the absence of constitutional provisions or special laws, or rules to the contrary.

Upon investigation and reflection we are satisfied that, as a purely legal proposition, the house of representatives has the power by the vote of "a majority of the whole number of members elected" to remove its speaker from office in the manner stated in the executive communication submitted. Any other conclusion would, in our opinion, be antagonistic to the fundamental principle of representative government, that the majority of each legislative body has the power to control the action of such body within the limits of its jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided by positive law, and that such majority must assume and bear the responsibility for the exercise of such powers.

We concur in the foregoing conclusions, stated by Mr. Justice Elliott.

[Signed.] HELM, C. J.
HAYT, J.

Colorado's General Assembly.

DENVER, January 23.—The Hanna house met at 10 o'clock this morning and in the absence of a quorum adjourned.

Speaker White called his house to order a half an hour later.

The committee appointed to select house committees reported as follows:

Hon. Jesse White:

The committee appointed to select committees for this house would respectfully report as follows:

Finance, Ways and Means—Voorhees, chairman; Schwanbeck, Wallace, Brown of Arapahoe, Nowland, Bell, Allen.

Judiciary—Secor, chairman; Brown of Arapahoe, Flickinger, Hendricks, Eddy, Campbell, Wootton, Ammons, Dollis.

Appropriations and Expenses—Flickinger, chairman; Leahy, Sanborn, Chapman, Sullivan, Rittenhouse, Carmichael.

Mines and Mining—Sullivan, chairman; Richards, Eaton, Mitchell, Coombs, Zacharias, Adams.

Public Lands—Brown of Jefferson, chairman; O'Connor, Bowman, Reynolds, Hendricks, Allen, Hathaway.

Stock—Tucker, chairman; Twombly, Eaton, Bromley, Rittenhouse, Topping, Eddy.

Agriculture and Irrigation—Chapman, Allen, Wootton, Brown of Jefferson, Eaton, Hanna, Bromley.

Education—Wilmot, chairman; Thornton, Dollis, Castello, Millin, Warner, Kennedy.

Public Buildings—Carmichael, chairman; O'Connor, Bell, O'Mahoney, Sullivan, Hanna, Reynolds.

Elections and Appointments—Brown, of Arapahoe, chairman; Campbell, Secor, Nowland, Hendricks, Coombs, Allen.

State Affairs and Reapportionment—Sanborn, chairman; Brown, of Arapahoe; Dollis, Wootton, Adams, Flickinger, Thornton.

Corporations and Railroads — Carmichael, chairman; Sanborn, Coombs, Hanna, Dollis, Voorhees, Hendricks, Richards, Adams, Flickinger, Reynolds.

Fees and Salaries—Flickinger, chairman; Richards, Secor, Wootton, Bromley, Tucker, Nowland.

State Institutions—Bell, chairman; O'Connor, Nowland, Wilmot, Leahy, Millin, Mitchell.

Penitentiary — Thornton, chairman; Kennedy, Reynolds, Eaton.

Counties and County Lines—Campbell, chairman; Hathaway, Castello, Leahy, Bromley, Allen, Brown of Jefferson.

Indian and Military Affairs—Eddy, chairman; Hanna, Elcott, Rittenhouse, Ammons, Campbell, Schwanbeck.

Roads and Bridges—Eaton, chairman; Mitchell, Twombly, Adams, Wallace, Millin, Warner.

Federal Relations—Allen, chairman; Shaw, Leahy, Van der Weyden, Elcott, Allen, Hathaway.

Printing—Bowman, chairman; Nowland, Kennedy, Ammons, Wilmot, Millin, O'Mahoney.

Engrossment—Brown of Arapahoe, chairman; Voorhees, Chapman.

Enrollment — Voorhees, chairman; Brown of Arapahoe, Zacharias.

Rules—As reported previously.

Fish, Forestry and Game—Mitchell, chairman; Nowland, Tucker, Topping, Twombly, Wallace, Van der Weyden.

Insurance and Banking — Wallace, chairman; Schwanbeck, Zacharias, Dollis, Millin, Campbell, Elcott.

House Expenses—Bell, chairman; Shaw, Eaton, Carmichael, Rittenhouse, O'Mahoney, Warner.

Revision and Constitution—Wootton, chairman; Hendricks, Secor, Rittenhouse, Flickinger, Coombs, O'Mahoney.

Labor—O'Mahoney, chairman; Van der Weyden, Richards, Bowman, Thornton, Allen, Wilmot.

Temperance, Medical Affairs and Public Health—Shaw, chairman; Millin, Castello, Van der Weyden, Brown of Jefferson, Hathaway, Voorhees.

The report was adopted.

SENATE.

The session of the senate this morning was characterized principally by discussion as a means of putting in the time until the supreme court shall have passed upon the house organization troubles.

Several new bills were introduced, among them being several of considerable importance.

In committee of the whole two bills were practically killed, and one passed to third reading and final passage.

Quite an animated discussion arose over the consideration of Senator Watkins' bill, reducing the retail liquor license to $500 in cities and $200 in towns and counties of the state. There were all shades of opinion expressed, but the matter was finally disposed of by an indefinite postponement of the bill.

The Decision Accepted.

DENVER, January 24.—The supreme court decision recognizing the Brown-Waite faction as the legal house of the Eighth general assembly was accepted as final by the Hanna men to-day, and all the members of the house were in their seats ready to forget the "cruel war," recognize Speaker White and proceed to business. There was a packed lobby, but if the lobby looked for excitement of any kind it was sorely disappointed.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Hanna approached the guard who had been in charge of the speaker's chair, whispered a few words, and the guard vacated. After some routine business an adjournment was taken until Tuesday at 10 a. m.

Mr. Hanna's men took their defeat gracefully and were liberally applauded when they went to their seats this morning. In caucus over a week ago they had decided to abide by the decision of the supreme court, and when it was announced last night they resolved to be present with the majority this morning.

To a reporter Mr. Hanna said: "We consider the question settled, and shall now do all we can in the interests of the state. Naturally we are a little sore, but we are alive for all that. We believe the committee appointments will meet with satisfaction, but of course wish we were better represented. We consider the judgment of the supreme court as final."

Charges of Bribery.

ST. PAUL, January 24.—A Pioneer Press Pierre, S. D., special says: At the afternoon session of the house, in voting on the election contests, many sensational charges were made. Representative Converse first announced that he had been threatened with the defeat of a bill in which he was interested if he did not vote a certain way.

Mr. Kelly then stated that there were other influences at work; that he had been offered $1000 to vote for Moody for senator and would disclose the name of the party to the proper committee. This created a decided sensation.

Mr. Buchanan demanded the name.

Mr. Hill said he had been offered a bribe of $1000 by a prominent democrat to keep out of the republican caucuses, and could produce witnesses to the same.

The committee on bribery announced that their report would be ready at the next session; and the first one of the contesting independents was seated. Other contests will be decided to-morrow.

The charges of bribery made to-day are ordered referred to the committee appointed earlier in the week to investigate similar charges.

Two ballots were cast in joint session at noon, the last resulting: Moody 77, Wardell 12, Tripp 25, Harden 16, Kyle 13, Grosse 8, Stewart 4, Preston & Scott 2, Pickler, Mathews, McIntyre, Cory, Cooper and Campbell one each.

The decision of the first of the five Lawrence county contests against the sitting republican members is a decided defeat for Moody.

The Alabama Feeling.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 24.—Both houses of the Alabama legislature have unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the passage of the force bill.

In a poll of the senate of Alabama, 31 out of 33 members being present, the vote was unanimous for Cleveland as the coming presidential candidate. A poll of the house showed 75 present, out of 100. Of these, 73 were for Cleveland and two scattering for others.

SENT TO THE REAR.

Election Bill Displaced in the United States Senate.

The Upper House Gives Way to the Apportionment Bill.

Six Republicans Vote with the Democratic Party.

The Result Announced in the House Amid Cheers.

Fifty-first Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The senate met in continuation of the legislative day of Thursday last, the pending question being the resolution to amend the rules by providing a method of closing debate.

Morgan resumed the floor and continued his argument begun on Saturday in opposition to the proposed rule and to the elections bill, both of which measures he claimed, on the authority of the New York Times, to be for the advancement of Harrison's project for re-election.

At 12 Morgan yielded for a motion by Wolcott to proceed to the consideration of the apportionment bill.

Dolph moved to lay that motion on the table, and the motion was rejected amid much applause; yeas 34, nays 35. (Senators Cameron, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, Teller, Washburn and Wolcott voted no with the democrats, and Ingalls was paired with Sanders.)

The vote was then taken on Wolcott's motion to take up the apportionment bill and it was carried: ayes 35, nays 34.

The resolution for the amendment of the rules being thus displaced and relegated to the calendar as the elections bill had previously been, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the apportionment bill. The reading of the bill and the report continued until 5 o'clock and the bill was then laid aside until tomorrow at 2 o'clock, when it comes up as unfinished business.

The next question was on Gorman's motion amending the journal of Tuesday last. It was agreed to without dissent, and the journals of Tuesday and Wednesday were approved.

The army appropriation bill was reported, and Allison gave notice that he would call it up this week.

Blair moved to proceed to the consideration of the house bill providing for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight hour law.

Pending action on the motion the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The journal was finally approved, yeas [illegible], nays 107.

Boutelle, of Maine, moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the navy appropriation bill. The yeas and nays were ordered and the clerk had called but a few names when Mansur and Heard, of Missouri, returning from the senate side, spoke a few words to their democratic colleagues, whereupon Rogers, of Arkansas, rose and, interrupting the call, informed the house that "the force bill had been defeated." Then the democratic side gave cheer after cheer, the speaker's gavel being ineffectual for some minutes to check the democratic enthusiasm.

"Another Bull Run," said Brewer, of Michigan.

Hatch, of Missouri, suggested the propriety of dispensing with the further calling of the roll. There was no longer any necessity for a roll call.

The roll call was continued and the house went into committee of the whole, but the battle was not yet over.

Kelley, of Kansas, said that a gentleman on the other side had said that good news had been received from the senate. He did not doubt that it was good news to the assassins of John M. Clayton. Democratic hisses. They would throw up their hats and cheer and say, "That will give us further permission to assassinate and kill." Something had been said about a betrayal of party pledges. He knew of no such betrayal so far as this end of the capitol was concerned. The gentlemen on the other side who had betrayed their pledges (if they had been betrayed) were responsible to their constituents. If there was any betrayal it came from those men who had been instructed by their state legislatures to vote for a certain bill and who had turned around and voted against it. He had no doubt that the persons who killed young Matthews, of Mississippi, could take the news as good news.

Lewis of Mississippi declared the killing of Matthews did not grow out of politics, causes. The causes were purely personal.

The committee having arisen the bill was passed and the house adjourned.

Damage by Snow.

NEW YORK, January 26.—New York is still isolated this morning, telegraphic communication being only partially restored. The Postal Telegraph company is without a single wire west, and the Western Union company has but one in working order. Large forces of men are at work clearing the streets of telegraph poles and broken wires. By order of the mayor the companies have been obliged to suspend operations, but not before a number of persons had been killed by coming in contact with the broken wires. The whole force of police and fire department are doing patrol duty to guard against fire, as all the fire alarm wires within the city are down. The streets are almost impassable by fallen poles and tangled wires. But it is believed that the large force of repair men who had been ordered here from all directions will be able to have communication largely restored by evening. The weather is fair and cool this morning.

BOSTON, January 26.—The storm did great damage throughout New England, and especially between New Haven and New York, where all the wires are down and the only communication is by rail. Twelve to fifteen inches of snow fell. Telegraphic communication north and east is slow.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—"The snow was so thick that it was like a fog and drove so hard that it cut the skin," is the report of the Pennsylvania railroad men. A number of small freight wrecks are reported. The damage to property by the storm is large, but no lives are reported lost. Throughout the state of New Jersey the trains are obliged to feel their way, as every wire is prostrated. Poles as well as wires have gone, and it will take days to repair the damage. The mails are from one to ten hours late. The greatest delay and damage are near the coast.

NEW YORK, January 26.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Associated press dispatches from the west began to arrive and were the first news dispatches from the outside world since last night. The ticker service in this city is still suspended, and business at almost all the exchanges is at a standstill. The cotton and coffee exchanges are doing nothing. The wires at the Maritime exchange are all down, and the revenue cutters have been pressed into the service between Sandy Hook and the city. The damage to the electrical companies of the city is estimated at a half a million. All the wires between this city and Philadelphia are still down.

TUNKHANNOCK, Pa., January 26.—Snow fell here to the depth of six inches. All telegraph and telephone wires are down. The ice gorge on the Susquehanna is still unbroken from the bridge a distance of several miles. The river is a mass of piled up ice.

BELVIDERE, N. J., January 26.—The storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning was very severe all through New Jersey. All telegraphic and telephone communication is cut off and railroad trains are delayed.

Is Hamilton Alive?

CHICAGO, January 26.—A special dispatch from Lewiston, Idaho, has been brought in here by a ranchman named Sanford that Robert Ray Hamilton, who was reported to have been drowned in the Snake river while hunting last June, is still alive and enjoying good health. Sanford says he learned this from men who worked on the Hamilton-Sargent ranch. From their remarks he gleaned that there was a cloud upon Hamilton's life and he wanted it to appear to the world that he was dead. The corpse of a man who very much resembled Hamilton was secured and placed in the river, where it was found and the information given out that he was dead. The laborers said several prominent people were in the secret; that Hamilton was still living, and that he had gone either to Australia or Alaska under an assumed name.

Will Invade Oklahoma.

KANSAS CITY, January 26.—A special to the Star from Wichita says: A private telegram from Caldwell says the O'Conner Dill Cherokee Strip invasion will take place to-morrow. The boomers have been making their plans quietly for the past two weeks, and hundreds of the members of the colony have been scattered along the border preparatory to a general incursion. Pat O'Conner, of Caldwell, whose incipient town of Cherokee City has been burned twice by the soldiers, is directing the movement. It is feared that there will be a great deal of trouble, as in many instances boomers have set their hearts upon the same quarter.

Tabor Endorsed.

DENVER, January 23.—The chamber of commerce and board of trade at a special meeting to-night passed resolutions endorsing ex-Senator Tabor for the office of chief of the bureau of mines and mining of the World's fair. Similar resolutions have passed both houses of the general assembly and the city government. He is also endorsed by the mining exchange.

A STRIKE.

Cars on the Rapid Transit Road Stopped For One Day.

The conductors and motorneers on the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit railroad struck Monday, but the matter was settled that night and cars were running regularly Tuesday.

Colorado Springs is quite metropolitan, putting on city airs as it were, and has had its first genuine strike. A tie up on a street car line is quite a feature of city life, and former residents of New York and Chicago were quite happy Monday as they shouldered their little packages and struck off on foot to the suburbs. For some days it has been evident that trouble would occur between the street car company and the employes, as there has been a difference regarding wages. The matter has not been announced to the public, however, as it was hoped by all those concerned that the trouble would be averted. When the company began operation they employed the men at the rate of $55 per month, working twelve hours per day. It takes three crews to operate two cars, and as a consequence it came about that some men were working eight or nine hours a day and others sixteen or seventeen without the management being able to more equally arrange the hours of labor. The injustice has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction and the company has known for some time that it would have to take some step to regulate the matter, and it was decided to adopt the system of paying for the number of hours actually employed on a car. On the last pay day the company announced that it would pay at the rate of 15 cents an hour, and it is claimed a misunderstanding has existed, the company supposing a day consisted of twelve hours work and the men eleven hours. At the rate of twelve hours a day the pay would have been $54 for a month of thirty days and $49.50 for eleven hours per day. This proved unsatisfactory to the men as they felt it to be in the nature of a cut and as they were expected to procure uniforms and are compelled to put in time standing around for work and for which they are not paid. Ever since the announcement was made the men have been discussing the matter and about a week ago met and organized by electing S. N. Smith, president, and J. C. Parsons, secretary. The meeting lasted during all of one night and it was decided to ask for 20 cents an hour. A committee composed of G. W. Slocum, D. McGarry and A. N. Henry was appointed to treat with the employers. The company upon receipt of the proposition asked for time to consider it, which was granted. The time granted before the employes should quit work was to expire Sunday night. Sunday the company sent to the committee a written proposition in which they offered to pay at the rate of 16½ cents per hour between the months of November and May of each year, and 18 per cents per hour between May and November. The committee presented its report to the organized employes at a meeting held Sunday night, and by a majority vote it was decided to reject it and go out on a strike. The meeting lasted all night, and at the usual hour the men were at the street car barn, but informed Manager Barnes of their intention not to work. By a contract with the Midland railroad the company was under obligation to carry its employes living in the city to their labor at the shops and a car was run out for this purpose and made the trip to Colorado City. Some of the Midland men however refused to ride when they learned the situation. During the day a couple of young men for the amusement it afforded them, attempted to take a car up the Tejon street line. They left the track on the down trip, but got righted in a short time and upon returning to the car house the machinery at the power house was stopped for the day. There was a very quiet day about the company's buildings. Groups of the men stood around quietly discussing matters, while men at the power and car houses put in a good day cleaning up. As fast as the strikers came in they were paid the wages due them. Some refused checks and were paid in coin, but there was no feeling of bitterness shown on either side. The employers when interviewed declared that they have a good set of men and are anxious to keep them, that they are desirous of doing the best possible for them. They denied having any intention of sending away for men to other points. The men also expressed themselves as satisfied with their employers in most respects, but declared that there were injustices which could just as well be settled at one time as another.

A meeting of the committee of the strikers, together with about a dozen of the men was held in Mr. A. L. Lawton's office yesterday afternoon. Mr. F. L. Martin, president, and Mr. A. L. Lawton secretary, were present, and a full discussion of the matter was held. Last night the strikers held a meeting in the Knights of Honor hall and about 9:30 the committee went to the officers of the road with a proposition. This proposition was to the effect that the road pay 17½ cents per hour for a day of 11 hours, and every man be given at least 11 hours work each day. No limit was set for the time for this arrangement to expire. The full text of the proposition could not be learned, as both sides declared themselves unwilling to discuss it. The proposition was quickly accepted by the employess and it was arranged that the men go to work to-day as usual. The meeting of the strikers quickly broke up and the men went to get their much needed rest about 10 o'clock.

A Shot in the Dark.

DES MOINES, Ia., January 26.—Two young colored men, John Watson and Robert Nash, courted the same girl, and last night both of them called upon her at the same time. Watson possessed the greatest staying powers and froze out Nash. The latter was seen patrolling the sidewalk in front of the house after he left, but finally disappeared. Watson left about midnight and as he was approaching the door of his employer's house, a shot was fired at him by some one concealed in the shade of the porch, the bullet striking him in the forehead and inflicting a serious wound. Nash has been arrested but denied having done the shooting.

Cameron Bought Silver.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—In the silver pool investigation to-day, Senator Cameron testified that he bought silver on margin in the early part of June, before the silver bill had been passed by the senate, and disposed of it before the bill became a law. He had no knowledge of any other senator, representative or official of the government having any interest in the purchase of silver.

New York Follows the South.

ALBANY, January 23.—In the assembly to-day a resolution was introduced providing that if the election bill is passed by congress the legislature of this state will make no appropriation for, nor take any part in, the World's fair, on the ground that the passage of the force bill will revive sectionalism to such an extent that the fair will not be a fair of the whole country but of only a section of it.

Preferred to Die.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., January 26.—W. C. [illegible] blew the lower part of his face off with a shot gun last night, with suicidal intent. He cannot recover. Domestic trouble is the cause.

NEW YORK, January 26.—During a fit of temporary insanity, B. B. [illegible], a prominent Wall street broker, last night cut his throat in a horrible manner. He is still alive but will probably die.

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THE NORTH POLE.

A French Exploration Party will Try to Reach It.

Balloon will be Used, Every Other Way Having Failed.

Particulars of the Voyage as Laid Out for the Occasion.

PARIS, January 8.—Numerous indeed have been the attempts of brave men at unveiling the long-hidden mysteries of the north pole. Every two or three years an expedition is organized at great cost, and its projectors start on their perilous journey amid the applause and best wishes of friends and relations who remain behind. The watchword is "Forward," and forward they sail for the land of everlasting ice, the vast, inhospitable regions of storm and snow, forward, ever forward towards the hidden and ever-illusive point which forms as it were the Arctic ice-cap of the earth, until lost in the mighty mists and terrors of unknown seas, they are beaten back or wedged in by colossal bergs and drifting floes, unable either to advance or retreat, and oftentimes perish in the almost hopeless task they have bravely sought to accomplish.

Nothing daunted, however, by the failure of so many plucky men who have preceded us, we propose to take a new departure in Arctic exploration. The usual course is to sail as far north as possible through floating ice in summer and when fast bound in winter to drag sledges over the glacial accumulations. The progress thus made is ridiculously slow, amounting to a mile or two miles a day, on account of the cartloads of provisions which have to be dragged by the exploring party.

We have formed the project of trying to reach the north pole with the assistance of a balloon. Freighting two vessels from Bordeaux, we propose to start on the aerial portion of our trip from Spitzbergen to the Arctic ocean, between Greenland and Nova Zembla, which is situated on the 80th parallel, and expect to land somewhere in North America or northern Asia, after crossing over that portion of the Arctic region into which explorers have hitherto failed to penetrate.

Our object is to ascertain whether that region contains land, water or icebergs, and to bring back a collection of topographical photographs and a series of meteorological observations.

As early as 1870 and 1874 MM. Sivel and Silbermann, who were attached to the chemical laboratory of the Sorbonne, or Paris university, demonstrated the possibility of a voyage by balloon to the north pole. Since then, we have made as exhaustive a study of the ground over which our predecessors have painfully traveled, as maps and books will show. We are now thoroughly convinced that there is nothing foolhardy in the project. Let us go into particulars and state our reasons. Separated from our coasts by only a few weeks journey by sea extends a blank circle of unexplored country above 800 miles in diameter. Many have tried to cross it; all have failed. Why? Because there is a formidable barrier of mountainous land which forbids every attempt to penetrate the area of geographical mystery beyond, by the methods hitherto employed.

There is one very important fact which must here be stated. We are convinced that behind this barrier is to be found hilly land which acts as a condenser to the vapor-laden air continually streaming toward the pole from the warmer regions of the earth.

Possibly also there may be an open frozen sea, which, shielded as it is from the action of the wave-making wind, is of smooth surface. So that, if this outer barrier were not in the way, from Spitzbergen to the pole would be an easy run of five or six days in sledges. It is the physical configuration of the fringing zone of the Arctic regions, not its mere latitude, that bars the way to the pole. The difficulties of Arctic progress do not increase with latitude. If we can but scale this outer barrier at any part, we may come on a region as easily traversed as the Arctic winter journey between Tornea and Alten.

Consult a globe and you will see that the continents of Europe, Asia and America surround the pole. There is but one wide outlet for the accumulations of polar ice, between Norway and Greenland, with Iceland midway. Davis' and Behring's straits are the other smaller openings. Hence the ice block, or the crowding together of the glacier fragments forming the outer barrier.

To reach the pole from the northern most point attained by ships demands a journey of about 420 miles, the distance between Paris and Bordeaux. With a favorable wind, a balloon can cover this in a few hours. During the siege of Paris in 1870 Captain Roher made the journey in the balloon "Ville d'Orleans" from Paris to Hitterdal (Norway) in 15 hours, a distance of 900 miles, or more than double the distance between the pole and the shores of Greenland. A similar journey would carry us at a bound clear across the whole of the circum-polar area to North America or northern Asia.

The difficulties and risk attending a well-planned and well-conducted aerostatic dash for the pole are less considerable than those met by many a traveler in Central Africa. We have two great dangers ahead of us in an attempt of this sort: the variability of the wind, which may blow us out upon the open ocean beyond the reach of land; and the utter helplessness of the ballooner during all the hours of darkness.

A balloon cannot of course be steered in a predetermined line, or from one point to another given point; but this is quite a different affair from floating over a given surface of considerable area. The atmospheric conditions at the pole are not those we have in France, where at any season the winds may suddenly blow from the four points of the compass. In the Arctic regions the winds are exceptionally steady and gentle in summer and winter, while they are wild and tempestuous in spring and autumn. By the aid of pilot-balloons, to show the wind currents at various heights, and by availing ourselves of these currents, the danger of being carried out to sea is minimized considerably. We have, therefore, little to apprehend on that score. Then, again, the pole, as we have seen, is land-locked on every side, or nearly so; and the chance of any such mishap is infinitely smaller than was incurred by Captain Roher in his aerial voyage to Norway, for he had the whole breadth of the Atlantic on the west and the North sea and Arctic ocean north and northeast. Our balloon, starting, say, from Spitzbergen, with a wind from the south—and without such a wind the start would not, of course, be made—we leave behind us the wide outlet between Norway and Greenland; and, if the wind continued favorable, would reach the pole in a few hours—seven or eight hours at Roher's speed. The worst dilemma for us would be to encounter a dead calm, or, as some have suggested, a circular wind blowing round the pole.

The danger arising from darkness is set aside by the fact that our balloon voyage will be effected in summer, when the sun never sets. Every inch of the way passed over may thus be surveyed topographically or photographed. The drag rope, a long and heavy cable trailing on the ground, will be used to check the too rapid progress of the balloon. It saves ballast, and enables the aeronaut to keep a constantly fair height from the pack ice in the water surface below. The intensely cold weather is also avoided by undertaking the aerial journey in summer, when the temperature must be quite different from that experienced by Arctic explorers in the vicinity of the other barrier of ice which circles the polar region over which our balloon is intended to take its flight.

In this connection I may say that the temperature at this point is quite exceptionally cold. It is, in the true sense of the term, a frigid "zone," that is to say, a belt or girdle, of perhaps only fifty miles in breadth, due to the mixture of fresh water ice with salt water, and producing what is known as "a freezing mixture"—a reduction of temperature far below zero. This results from the absorption of heat by the liquefaction of ice. The regions in which expedition ships have been ice bound combine all the more unfavorable conditions of Arctic summer climate. It is extremely improbable that the same conditions are maintained all the way to the pole.

The sun remains about seven months above the horizon at the north pole and this constant sunshine, in spite of the moderate altitude of the solar orb, must produce, if not heat as oppressive as in certain parts of Lapland, at least a very genial climate. I have no doubt whatever that, as soon as a barrier wall is passed, we shall soon come upon a polar sea. Such a sea, if unencumbered with ice and interspersed with islands, may be inhabited by people who cannot reach us on account of the outer glacier fringe that has hitherto prevented us from discovering them. Some think that a Norwegian colony is there imprisoned. Certainly the early colonists of Greenland have disappeared, and their disappearance remains to this day unexplained. They may have wandered northwards, mingled with the Esquimaux, and have left descendants in this unknown world. If any of Franklin's crew crawled far enough they may still be with them, unable to return.

Relinquishing the domain of theory, we have resolved to construct a balloon answering to the conditions of the problem which we are anxious to solve. Our spherical airship, measuring 15,000 cubic metres and inflated with pure hydrogen gas, will be able to carry 16½ tons; it will consist of two layers of the best Chinese silk, capable of resisting a pressure of 5800 lbs. per square yard. On the outside it will be coated with a new kind of air-tight varnish, specially invented for the purpose. Inside the bigger balloon will be adapted a smaller one of 8280 yards, with self-acting valves and a ventilator worked by electricity; the object of this apparatus is to regulate the inflow or outflow of gas from one balloon into another, according as the fluid may expand or contract, so as to keep the chief balloon constantly inflated. A manometer fixed on the outside will in each case measure the rarity of the gas as it occurs.

We shall also be provided with four pilot balloons of fifty-four cubic yards, which will be dispatched over the North pole, in order to ascertain the aerial currents; and sixteen balloons of 884 cubic yards in the aggregate to feed the chief one.

Two heavy guide ropes, made of twisted steel wire, are to be used as drags in order to keep the airship at a given height from the land, sea or icebergs, so that there may be no interruption in the photographic or topographical observations taken, in view of mapping out eventually the regions discovered.

It may be that, contrary to our expectations, ranges of mountains covered with perpetual snow and valleys piled up with huge glacial accumulations, extend all the way to the pole, and thus give to our globe an Arctic ice cap like that displayed on the planet Mars. In that case the cold would be intensely severe. This, however, is very improbable, for, if it were the case, we ought to find a circumpolar ice wall like that of the Antarctic regions, and the Arctic ocean beyond the North cape should be crowned with icebergs instead of being open and iceless all the year round. With such a configuration the ice wall should reach Spitzbergen and stretch across to Nova Zembla; but, instead of this, we have there such an open stretch of Arctic water that in the summer of 1876, Captain Kielsen, of Tromso, sailed in a whaler to lat. 81° 30' without sighting ice. He was then but 510 geographical miles from the pole with open sea right away to his north horizon, and nobody can say how much further.

However this may be, we have provided against the contingency of an intensely cold temperature all the way to the pole. The car, which is to be in wicker work and lightly covered with steel, will be kept warm inside by a petroleum apparatus and thick woolen wall fixtures. It will carry—besides M. Besancon, who is a professional aeronaut, and myself—three assistants, eight Esquimaux dogs, a sledge, and a lifeboat, in addition to two months' provisions. Our drinking water will be kept from freezing by chemical process. The upper part of the ceiling of the car will be fitted up to serve as a deck; and midway between this deck and the balloon, there is to be a lofty poop, of circular shape, to which access may be had by means of a rope ladder. The inside of the car will be divided into three separate compartments, viz., a room for us all to live in, a laboratory, and a dog kennel.

The following is a summary of the objects the balloon will carry, five men and luggage, 1169 English pounds; sixty days' food for men and dogs, 5551 pounds; dogs, 771 pounds; weapons and tools, 551 pounds; scientific instruments and apparatus, 3352 pounds; netting, 1102 pounds; valves and hoops, 1212 pounds; car, boat, sledge, capstans, motors, etc., 5511 pounds; guide ropes, 2865 pounds; ballast, mostly water and alcohol, 6498 pounds; in all a round total of 35,000 English pounds.

The entire cost of the expedition, estimated at $112,000, is at present subscribed, and arrangements are under way to start from Bordeaux, or some other French port, in May, 1892, so as to reach the Arctic circle before July of the same year. Our safety and the success of the aerial exploration depend upon the length of time our balloon can be kept afloat in the air. One of the chief points about which we have been chiefly concerned is to find out the staying properties of hydrogen gas when confined in silken fabrics saturated with varnish. Coal gas is usually employed in inflating air globes nowadays. We, however, must use hydrogen, about which little is known, in this connection; and we must make it on the spot. This is our principal difficulty. The great point to ascertain is whether a balloon inflated with pure hydrogen gas can be kept up long enough to reach the pole. The solution of this problem depends on the varnish, and to prevent the escape of this most subtle of all fluids is our present *magnum opus*. I think we have succeeded. The journey, according to our best calculations, will last fully six months.

GUSTAVE HERMITTE,
French Astronomer.

The Mine Was Salted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 24.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says: Capt. Charles P. Eagan returned yesterday from Mexico, where he has been engaged upon the famous Mulatto mining swindle of Sonora as a representative of Hayward & Co. of San Francisco. He succeeded in compromising the case by which the Haywards will not lose more than $200,000. The firm purchased the mine three years ago from three Mexican brothers for $2,000,000, paying one tenth cash and the balance in notes. The mine had been badly "salted," but the fact was not discovered until after the money had been paid. Suit was entered and a change of venue from Sonora to the City of Mexico was fought by the swindlers, who had control of the Sonora courts and expected a decision in their favor. But the change was granted, whereupon the swindlers sought a compromise.

Snatched Him Bald-headed.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Miss M. E. Wilmouth literally snatched a man bald-headed to-night. The man was a footpad, Frank Peterson, who attempted on West Lake street to grab her purse, containing sixty dollars. Miss Wilmouth kept her grip on the purse with one hand and with the other clutched the robber's hair, then screamed again and again. The fellow in alarm made a sudden plunge to escape and succeeded, leaving a handful of hair in Miss Wilmouth's fingers. Peterson was arrested shortly afterward. The police followed his bloody trail over half a mile from the scene of the scalping.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

Unsatisfactory Condition of Affairs in the Kingdom.

Influence of Colonial Elements and British Surroundings.

Prospects of a Republic in the Very Near Future.

MADRID, Spain, January 8.—The period through which Portugal is passing offers to the observer a harvest of facts that claim his best interest and attention. Long dependent for her internal economy on Brazil and for her policy on the British empire, ancient Lusitania finds herself to-day, as it were, between two stools; bereft of her former protectors, she is at a loss which way to look for assistance or what to do in her present widowhood and divorcement.

One has only to visit Lisbon to see how deeply the colonial element has penetrated the whole life and lineage of the nation. There the copper colored and dark skinned natives, with their soft, liquid Creole accent, are to be found studying side by side with many a kinsman and kinswoman, recalling the pure African and even the Oriental type of features; one might indeed imagine one's self in some cosmopolitan college of the middle ages, or among the people of some antique commercial city; while the sign of the crown, which figures on every side, stamps the capital as the historic center of a secular monarchy. Nor would the Lusitanean conquests and discoveries of former days, which are still held in such high and deserved esteem, have given so distinct an individuality to its citizens if, like the Saxon explorers, they had isolated themselves with the same sober dignity. More flexible, supple and sociable, they have mixed their blood by morganatic alliances with the fiery colonists, although they look upon the latter as having blood of inferior quality; the result is a blending of the original stock with Asiatic, the African and the East and West Indian races, so complicated and various in its manifold degrees of consanguinity, that anthropology is at a loss to classify the deep and diversified grafts that have taken place upon it. Yet, in spite of the many branches that have grown on the parent tree, Brazil, doubtless on account of its extent, importance and wealth, seems to predominate as the chief element of colonial admixture that has helped to shape the national character of Portugal.

But however deeply modified the Portuguese people's blood may be by intercourse with tropical races, and however ostentatious the display of riches among them, the influence of England is even yet more noticeable in the half British surroundings of those who live at Lisbon and govern its social life. From the London teapot on the table of every home there to the gayest and most fashionable dresses, from the novels of Dickens to the philosophical works of Herbert Spencer, from the operations on 'change to the convivial meetings and receptions, everything reveals the presence of a British spirit that may well be said to give the tone to society and literature, breathes the intellectual and moral atmosphere of the old English monarchy. That nothing may be wanting to complete this perhaps irremediable condition of Portuguese dependency, we may add that the reigning house claims kindred by its maternal Braganza blood with the dynasty of Rio Janeiro, while it belongs by its paternal Saxe-Cobourg relationship to the family at the court of St. James. Thus circumstances, with the recent downfall of the Braganzas of Brazil on the one hand, and the exasperating policy of England sustained by the Cobourgs against the best wishes and patriotic sentiments of the nation on the other, need we feel any surprise if the only logical issue from such a position is manifestly a belief that ere long the proclamation of a Lusitanian republic will take place at the mouth of the Tagus?

Has this belief any foundation in fact? I am a democrat, a liberal and a republican, but it does not follow that I am to see this three-fold creed of mine triumphant everywhere. My prognostics in this connection are by no means on a par with my desires. Much as I should like to see the republic established in Portugal, I have reason to fear that my hopes that way may remain unfulfilled at least for some time to come. Portugal has yet to pass through the fiery ordeal of various political phases, that belong to the domain of history, before she can throw off the yoke of attachment she entertains for antique customs and monarchial institutions.

The Spanish republicans are inclined to a desertion of our republican cause, alleging that opposite action on their part may retard the republican cause in Portugal, by the possible influence of this republic on our doings here. But, in that case, why does the French republic exert a greater influence than the American republic, for instance, over the destinies of the Spanish people? Shall we say that the former is more deeply rooted, more solidly grounded than the latter? Let us state what we consider to be the truth. The declaration of the republic at Rio Janeiro, coupled with the rupture of relations between Portugal and England, have given greater probabilities to the advent of a republic at Lisbon; but there is no need to give way to vain hopes and much less to make mysterious predictions in respect of an event which, sooner or later, is sure to take place some day, as well in Spain now so serene, as in Portugal now so agitated. Meanwhile the Spanish republican party has passed from power, just it may again return to power by reason of its inherent and abiding practical spirit. It must be admitted, however, that the Portuguese republican party, considered from a literary and scientific stand point, is far superior to the former. This is a fact that cannot be denied. It offers, like the invincible Macedonian phalanx of yore, a compact front, on account of its vigorous thought and its rare artistic gifts; and the historical Portuguese university at the city of Coimbra has been rightly called "the glorious ghost chamber of Coimbra," for, with its wealth of ideas, which it sows broadcast among the people, it embodies among its fullness the essence of the national spirit.

The Spanish republicans are more expert in steering their course among the reefs of politics, more ready to engage in the real struggles of life, more in contact with the living reality. They are better combatants; they will pitch the university question on the political ground of scientific liberty, and after initiating the movement, will follow it up, assisted by the youthful enthusiasm of the students, who have at heart to redeem and emancipate the university chair, which for some time past has been under the control of church and state. There is no denying the fact. At one time the Spanish republicans occupied the chair. They exercised their democratic apostolate in the midst of troubles far greater than those now experienced by the Portuguese; they fought the good fight for our political existence. Persecuted like savages, ejected from their tribunes, placed under sentences of death by court-martial law, despoiled of all wealth, proscribed in many an adverse encounter, they suffered all manner of persecution because they sought to place free education at the head of all problems in that revolution of 1878, which was so fruitful in its results, and counted in its sturdy ranks men who breathed so ardent a desire to do away with all religious intolerance and the iniquity of the slave trade. But we Spaniards had no central university with a scientific movement like that of Coimbra, so brilliant in the principles it laid down in 1864, at which time the academic Portuguese republicans spoke and wrote as if gifted with the symbolic tongues of fire, while we were conspiring like brigands in the dark or fighting like insurgents in the public streets.

Thus, whether we are to attribute such a result to the influence of the Spanish masters who avoided the political hurricane that blew so terribly about our heads, or because the vanquished in that great struggle found time and means for consecrating themselves to scientific study, or whether the free corporations such as the Athenæum and the numerous collegiate bodies in Spain (there are ten of them) may have hindered a concentration like that which is to be seen on the banks of the Mendego at the old Lusitanean university, whatever the reason, there is no denying that Spanish republicanism has never given impulse to a literary and scientific movement like that in Portugal, where so many most eminent thinkers, truly learned men and inspired poets have worked and wrought and sung.

Descending from the general to the particular, and from ideas to men, we first come across the celebrated Theophilus Braga, to whose enormous labors we owe in great part the first republican impulse in Lusitania. His works, of encyclopedian extent, embrace the whole cycle of learning, from the most abstruse philosophical ideas to-day well known, to the most utilitarian applications of economical science, while he reviews by the way the letters and arts in a manner fraught with the creative power of genius and the wisest criticism.

If Braga stands unequalled as expressing the acme of scientific knowledge, Quental represented no less eminently in his day the republican propaganda. He upheld before the world the rights of man, the equality of all, and the principles of self government, while in the same manner as Dr. Faust did away with the exact sciences, modern metaphysics and human history, his lyric poetry, which has the gracefulness of an Athenian courtier, and his stories full of the richest eloquence, contain ideas which the people will never let die, and which are calculated to bring to them some later day the full enjoyment of true liberty.

If Braga represented science and Quental the apostolate, Deus personated the poetry of the great scientific and literary republican movement in Portugal. Melodies more sweet than his it is impossible to find. There is something of Bellini's music in the simple beauty of his words. He sings the psalms of Algarbe, moved to eloquence by the spirit of Arab reminiscences and echoing like canzones from the sons of the desert; his notes are wafted to the banks of the Andalusian rivers, they linger beneath the shadowy roof of our old Moorish halls, salute the car on the banks of the Mendego and sigh in the garden of tears consecrated by the lays of the great Camoens to the martyr, Ines de Castro. Deus woke with his Lusitanean lute those notes that diffuse a magnetic thrill through the nerves to the heart, arousing thought, and causing us to love the good news contained in the gospels of our progressive democracy.

There are two more names that cannot be omitted in this connection. I allude to Latino Coelho, a distinguished monarchist and the Portuguese classic par excellence, and to Oliveira Martins, a republican ultimately brought over to the monarchy. The latter was a Lassalle by his masterly style in exposing social questions and his knowledge of them; an Eiffel by his art and science of engineering, and withal a great writer.

These great republican men, while they illustrate the ideal side of the movement, show how small has been their influence in a practical sense. The republican cause in Portugal counts many an orator whose winged words go to increase the splendors of her literature; many a philosopher whose profound cogitations shed a refulgent light over the realms of thought; many a poet whose brows are bright with laurel bays, and at whose feet the clear springs of Alpheus break forth; many a professor worthy to be classed among the most painstaking of the new school for the eminence of their teaching. What they most need, however, is impulsiveness and action in politics. Latino Coelho speaks as he writes, and I cannot over estimate his merit; but he stays within the pale of his academy; surprising us now and again with admirable works or with lofty discourses and enchanting us with his powerful views, which, while of considerable literary value, do not crystalize into a political party. Elias Garcia and Arriaga are also men of true merit, but there is no need to penetrate deeply into the study of Portuguese politics to become convinced that republicans of their stamp are too far removed from the reality of their surroundings, enamored as they are of revolutionary proceedings and of immoderate programs.

I notice with regret how they follow in the wake of most European radicals, and how unmindful they are of the deep work of social reform which is to be found unrealized at their very doors. When a party turns in the political struggle to raise strife with all reality and propagates doctrines that attain a fever heat, it cannot arrive to government. The democrats likely to reach power are those who, as in the struggle for life, mould themselves to circumstances and eschew the unattainable, which is only fit for abstract science and is worthless in matters of public government.

The sociological work of the learned Braga is such that one might reform even the societies that possibly exist in planets in proximity with our own and components of the solar system; but it is utterly unfit to govern even so small a country as Portugal. Our democratic sister, in the exercise of her liberty and in the silence of tyranny, has a weakness for habitual communists. I know of no school in Portugal, with the one exception of that represented by an old progressist like Latino Coelho, which has not in some way or another become contaminated with socialism.

Our esteemed friend, Oliveira Martins, inoculated this virus into the veins of the old progressist party when he entered its ranks; although still young, he is already famous in his democratic traditions. The Portuguese republicans might be able to triumph by some unexpected occurrence, which however, I do not consider probable; but, should they so triumph and persist in their revolutionary spirit and vague socialism, they would not be able to preserve the republic.

EMILIO CASTELAR,
Of the Spanish Cortes.

A Wonderful Escape.

JACKSON, Tenn., January 24.—The north-bound Cannon Ball train on the Illinois Central railroad was ditched yesterday near Middleburg, about 40 miles south of Jackson, by striking a broken rail. The entire train was thrown from the track while running forty miles an hour, but the coaches were not overturned and no one was hurt beyond a few bruises.

Father Malone Better.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The Rev. Father Thomas P. Malone, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, South Denver, Colo., who is at Roosevelt hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull, was somewhat better to-day. He passed a quiet night and the physicians in attendance have hopes of his recovery, though they will not pronounce him out of danger.

New York Banks.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase $4,615,950; loans, increase $2,112,400; specie, increase $4,393,900; legal tenders, increase $2,332,500; deposits, increase $7,265,800; circulation, increase $4000. The banks now hold $24,089,775 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Killed on the Track.

PUEBLO, January 24.—An unknown laborer was run over and killed by a Rio Grande passenger train near Pinon station last night.

DENVER, January 24.—Chas. Bitchell, an employe of the Grant smelter, was run over and instantly killed this morning by the Julesburg express near the Twenty-third street viaduct.

A Colliery Horror.

BERLIN, January 24.—A terrible disaster has occurred at the Hibernia colliery at Gelsenkirchen. Forty men were killed and thirty were severely injured by an explosion which took place in one of the pits.

THE GAZETTE.

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No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

S. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE

An exchange informs us that there are 42,000 donkeys in New Mexico, but neglects the important information of the number of feet.

The Colorado house is very busy introducing bills nowadays. It will be interesting to watch their adventures in the combine committees.

There are 60,630 Jews in this country and it is probable that they enjoy greater freedom than any similar number of this race elsewhere in the world.

The Pueblo Chieftain contains a great many unpleasant little flings at this city. This is in strong contrast to the friendly feeling which prevails here towards our southern neighbor.

Justly or unjustly, Senator Ingalls had gained a reputation as being insincere and unscrupulous. It will be surprising if Farmer Peffer is as smart a man, it will not be surprising if he is a better man.

The projectors of the Nicaraguan canal estimate that the traffic which might have passed through in 1890 was 8,122,000 tons. In 1897, at which time it is expected that the canal will have been completed, this will have increased to 10,000,000 tons.

The national senate seems to be getting quite in the way of dropping the force bill in order to consider anything else of importance that may come up. In view of this fact, would it not be well to set it aside altogether? The senate should waste no more valuable time in discussing it.

The three farmer members of the Illinois legislature continue to remind us of that Irishman who was the only man in the regiment who kept step. The farmers may be right in believing that their candidate is the only one capable of creditably representing the state, but the chances are 100 to 3 against them.

There is a reason why the Denver News should stir up a scandal about the Deaf Blind institute in this city. It has found mare's nests in most of the other state institutions, so it is now quite evidently this one's turn. But this time it will derive even less credit than in its attacks on the reform school and the penitentiary.

Mr. Mizner has published a letter in answer to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Mizner, it will be remembered, was the man who was supposed to be representing the people of the United States at the time Gen. Barrundia was murdered under the ineffectual flag. Mr. Mizner will do himself a service by not calling attention to this fact, if the people are at all disposed to forget it.

The pope no longer occupies the position in European politics which he once held, but is still of considerable influence and importance. The Italian priesthood has of late years been able to control the election of the pope, in spite of the opposition of more progressive elements. It seems that an effort is being made to deprive them of this advantage. The election of pope depends on the college of cardinals, and the preliminary struggle is centering around the cardinals who will, according to appearances, soon be called on to make their selection once more.

Revolution may be justifiable, it may be respectable, it may be in the highest sense legal. But when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them, a decent respect to the opinion of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. It was not any illegality in its action, but the indecent haste and the utter lack of any definite cause for revolt, which constituted the issue between causeless revolution and the ordinary process of good government which would have been quite sufficient for the occasion.

There will not be any opposition from this part of El Paso county to the formation of the new county of Crystal. It is a matter, however, not for us but for the legislature to settle. The people who are interested in this matter have gone to work in the right way. It is facts rather than arguments which influence the mind in such cases, and it cannot be denied that the Florissant people have made a very good showing of the justice of their cause. The new county would have a more substantial foundation upon which to rest than many of those now organized. It now seems evident that it is the general desire in that section to have a separate county government; it also seems that they are well able to guarantee its permanence and stability. Under such circumstances, we see no reason why our representatives should oppose the plan, and it would be a neighborly and courteous act to help it along.

It is not often that a body of men meets where there is such general fear of being bribed as in the case of the lower house of our legislature. It seems to be ever present in the minds of the members. It will be remembered that a resolution was presented by one of the "combine" providing that any person who visited the legislature for the purpose of securing the passage of any bill should record himself as a lobbyist. Perhaps a free interpretation of the meaning of this bill is that those who wish to approach members improperly should use the alleys, or the private offices; or, it may possibly be intended as a directory to aid the "combine" in knowing who to strike. Anyway, the whole matter is absurd. There is a great deal of business before the legislature that many citizens of this state are vitally interested in. The farmer should be able to go before his representative and give his opinion about the irrigation law, and urge its passage if he thinks it would be good for the state. There are bills providing for the abolition of the fee system. Public officers, if they have got any good reason to show why this should be abolished, should have a perfect right to go to any member of the legislature and talk with him about it. The resolution seemed to presume that the legislature was composed of a lot of bribe takers, who should be guarded with unusual care.

Mr. Rittenhouse, of Arapahoe county, has introduced a bill in the state legislature making an ability to read and speak the English language a necessary qualification for grand and petit jurors. This is a bill which should gain support irrespective of party. Judge Yeaman's action in refusing to allow ignorant Mexicans to serve on a jury gained probably more commendation from republicans than from democrats. The necessity of a homogeneity in principles and aims for a united nation cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and nothing contributes more to this than a common language and the ability to read a common literature. The English language in its history, its achievements and its adaptability is second to none. But it is not necessary to prove the superiority of our Anglo Saxon speech in order to show the necessity for the enforced use of this language in all parts of our republic. For the English is that language which is spoken by the majority of our citizens and the only one which is possible for general use. However well founded then may be the good opinion of their own language held by our Spanish, German, or other un-English fellow citizens, they ought to be willing to give up their individual preferences for the benefit of the state.

It is a matter of surprise that some one has not introduced a resolution to expel the members of the legislature who went before the committee and swore that attempts were made to bribe them, but would not give the names. These men are accessory to crime and ought to be sent to the penitentiary. When any man testifies, under oath, that his friend offered to bribe him with money, and that he received the proposition complacently, though he did not comply, and then, further, that this friend raised the amount on two other occasions, such a man ought not to be permitted to sit in a body of honorable men. A man who does not resent such an insult, and who keeps on terms of intimate friendship with such criminals, ought to be expelled. It would be well if a preamble were drawn up rehearsing these things, and closing with a resolution of expulsion. "The legislature already, through the treachery of many of its members and by the talk of some of them about bribery, is in disrepute and can only vindicate itself by getting rid of its bad men."

It may be that the story of the boy who ran away from the Deaf Blind institute, to which publicity has been given by the News, may reflect discredit upon the institute with some who are thoughtless or unacquainted with the facts in the case. It would be a matter for serious regret if this should be made an excuse for interfering or delaying the work of the institute. It would be strange indeed if among so many pupils there were not some evil disposed ones. There should be always fullest opportunities for investigation of any charges of this kind against any public institution, but to seriously consider Joe Capenart's story is to give importance beyond its deserts.

Printed copies of Senator McGovney's bill regulating fees have been received in this city. Persons about the court house who have examined the bill and are familiar with the fee system, state that it is in general a very good measure but that there are inequalities between counties of the first and second class. If there are any such they will probably be made satisfactory by the time of final passage of the bill.

THE NEW COMMITTEES.

The original excuse of the bolting republicans was the unsatisfactory arrangement of the committees made by Speaker Hanna. "Unsatisfactory" was not meant as applying to themselves in their individual capacities, but to the general reform-loving and honest public, of which they claimed to form a part. It has been repeatedly shown that this charge against Speaker Hanna was entirely without foundation, but as it had been so emphatically made by the bolters, it would seem that they would carefully steer clear of any gross similar indiscretion. It would perhaps be expecting too much even of such very disinterested and pure patriots to expect that in the moment of victory they would quite renounce the spoils, but from them we would expect fairness and moderation.

Again it has been so persistently drummed into our ears by noisy speakers and organs that the plan of choosing committees by the house is so infinitely superior to that of naming them by the speaker, that we almost were led to anticipate a superiority in the new way, especially as it is its first trial and those interested would naturally be anxious to make as favorable a showing as possible.

There are two parties in the house and two factions, we may therefore divide the house into four sets of members as follows:

Straight republicans	17
Anti-combine democrats	3
Combine republicans	14
Combine democrats	[illegible]

If now we consider the committees appointed by Speaker Hanna, we find that the committee memberships were distributed as follows:

Straight republicans	88
Combine republicans	77
Anti-combine democrats	11
Combine democrats	70

An examination of these two sets of figures must give evidence that places upon the committees were allotted nearly according to the numerical strength of the various factions, and when it is known that in nearly every committee the combine members possessed a majority, the charge of a conspiracy to prevent that faction from taking its fair share in legislation becomes a self evident absurdity.

Let us now consider the committees appointed by the house which could not trust its speaker with the usual powers. The memberships are as follows:

Straight republicans	58
Combine republicans	54
Combine democrats	68
Anti-combine democrats	14

It is very evident that the democrats have not failed to get their pay, or probably we should rather say, a part of it.

A more striking instance of injustice in the new committees is shown if we consider the chairmanships. Remember that the people of this state have intrusted its affairs to the republican party. Remember that there are seventeen straight republicans and fourteen combine republicans. Speaker Hanna gave his opponents chairmanships as follows:

COMBINE CHAIRMANSHIPS AS APPOINTED BY SPEAKER HANNA.

- Judiciary.
- Public lands.
- Education.
- Elections and appointments.
- State institutions.
- Penitentiary.
- Indian and military affairs.
- Federal relations.
- Fish, forestry and game.
- Insurance and banking.
- Revision of the constitution.
- Labor.

Of these judiciary, public lands, elections and appointments and state institutions are first class committees. Were the combine as fair? They gave their opponents four committees:

HANNA COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COMBINE.

- Stock.
- Indian and military affairs.
- Insurance and banking.
- Temperance and medical affairs and public health.

Not one of these is a committee of first importance. The majority of republicans are shut out from planning the legislation of the present house.

Of course there were committees to give to the democrats.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COMBINE.

- Finance, ways and means.
- Printing.
- Mines and mining.
- Roads and bridges.
- Enrollment.
- Fish, poultry and game.
- Revision and constitution.
- Labor.

The first two are first class committees. Could anything show clearer the selfish partisanship of the bolting republicans, or the advantages which the democrats are deriving from their recent help to the bolting republicans.

They have everything in their own hands, not only the officers of the house, but its committees as well. They can direct legislation as they will. The people are distrustful of their promises, but there is no reason why they should not carry them out. This the people want, and if the combine accomplish it they will go far towards atoning for their treacherous and mistaken conduct of the past.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

The architects' report on plans for the buildings of the Chicago World's fair was adopted by the grounds and buildings committee on Wednesday. The report recommends that no important buildings should be constructed in Jackson park, north of 59th street. In general outline the buildings will form an irregular parallelogram around a lagoon in the center of the park. In the midst of the lagoon will be an island. This will be free from buildings and will be devoted to a breathing space beautified by landscape and flower gardening. The architects were embarrassed by want of definite information with regard to the exact requirements of space for the exhibits under each department of the classification. They therefore recommended that the buildings should be reduced in size to the smallest possible requirements, but they provided for annexes that will give additional space, if required, without interfering with the general harmony of the architectural design of each.

For the purpose of expansion nearly thirty-seven acres of annexes have been provided. The minimum space covered by the twelve buildings is seventy-four acres. With all the annexes provided for, 111¼ acres may be had. The present improved area of the park is left for state and special buildings. Midway plaisance is reserved for similar purposes if it becomes necessary to spread farther. The commission deprecates the use of any considerable number of buildings for special industrial exhibits, and suggests that all such affairs be kept in their proper places.

The plan adopted provides for eight large buildings, as follows: Agricultural, nine and one half acres; horticulture, eight and one half acres; fisheries, three acres; mines, six acres; machinery eleven and one half acres; transportation, seven acres; manufactures, liberal arts and ethnology twenty-two and one half acres; electricity, six acres. This makes a total area under roof seventy-four acres and thirty six and three fourth acres besides are available in the various annexes which may be constructed if necessity demands.

In addition to the above, ninety-four acres are reserved at the south end of the park for the live stock exhibit, twenty acres are devoted to the purposes of the government, and the north end of the park, containing 90 to 100 acres, is set aside for state headquarters, buildings for different nations and for other purposes not yet defined. The report does not include the building for fine arts.

The fisheries building is located on an island in the main arm of the lagoon, a short distance from its confluence with the lake. It is a long parallelogram. South of this portion of the lagoon and near the beach is to stand an octagonal building to be devoted to the government exhibits. Directly south is to be the largest of all the main buildings, a long parallelogram, given to manufactures and the liberal arts. At the south end of the park, and running diagonally nearly across it, are the machinery and agricultural buildings. Between them and south of them is located the show ring for live stock.

This information about the various buildings, derived from a recent article in the Chicago News, will give some idea of the magnitude of this great undertaking and of the energy with which the work is being pushed forward, now that preliminaries are arranged. There is every reason to believe that the fair will be a successful one, and that it will fully meet the expectations of those who look to see great things at Chicago in 1893.

Colorado no doubt will be represented there and it is in her power to give a display that will not be surpassed by any other. Probably no state in the union has such varied resources, and in many lines their quality and quantity are unexcelled. The legislature should not hesitate to make a reasonably liberal appropriation for this purpose, and private enterprise and private liberality should supply whatever may be lacking in the official action.

El Paso was most steadfast among the republican counties in the last election. She furnished an irreproachable candidate for the state ticket, and with an earnest appeal for reform and honesty in state government she gave her pledge of unswerving loyalty to the republican party. In the committees appointed by the unholy alliance, the self-constituted champions of reform and fairness, Mr. Castello has a place on the committees on education, counties and county lines, and temperance, medical affairs and public health. Mr. Reynolds is given a place on the committees on public lands, public buildings, corporations and railroads, and penitentiary. El Paso has not the chairmanship of a single committee, but under the circumstances it is probably just as well that this is the case. We are not responsible for what the combine has done so far, and it is well that we are not committed to any responsibility for what they are going to do.

The revenue cutter Bear, whose field is in the Bearing sea, is being refitted on the Pacific coast. It is considered significant that her character is being changed by the addition of a battery of powerful guns and otherwise strengthening her for offense and defense.

Depending on the Force Bill.

Pittsburg Post.

For the first time in nearly forty years the democrats will have a majority of the representatives from the northern states. That is a fact of especial importance in eliminating sectional agitation. If the force bill should fail that chapter of our politics history will be closed.

BRIBERY AND REVOLUTION.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

DEAR SIR—The stand you have taken in the present state legislative controversy seems to me to be inconsistent with the independent attitude of your paper in the past. You claim to have taken sides with good government as against revolutionary methods. I can hardly see upon what grounds you can consider that the minority in the present fight represent good government, as it has been conclusively proven that an attempt was made to secure support for them, if at any price; and you will hardly claim that where good government is desired it is necessary to resort to bribery and intimidation. As I am an admirer of the usual political fairness of the GAZETTE, I can hardly help expressing some surprise at its attitude in the present controversy. INDEPENDENT.

The preceding communication seems to deserve a few words of answer. We fail to see that there is anything in the present and past independent attitude of the GAZETTE inconsistent with its opposition to the course taken by the bolting republicans. Our correspondent cannot be more strongly opposed to corrupt practices in the state legislature than we. We would like to see every one who attempts to corruptly influence legislators sent to the penitentiary, and every one who accepts a bribe expelled from the assembly.

But at the time the action was taken by the bolting republicans, no open charges had been made in the legislature nor was there anything to base their action upon but vague and secret accusations. We must maintain that it was a mistake to try unusual and extraordinary methods, when the usual safeguards for honesty had not failed, nor had even been appealed to.

If Mr. Bowman and the other members of the legislature who claim to be familiar with the circumstances of these attempts had made their charges as a question of privilege in the course of the regular business of the house there is not, in the present condition of public sentiment in the state, any power that could have prevented the prompt and full investigation of the charges and the punishment of whoever was shown to be guilty.

ALL RIGHT IN DENVER, BUT IN WASHINGTON——.

Leadville Herald Democrat.

That was a disgraceful scene in the national house of representatives Tuesday. It reflects credit on neither democrats nor republicans. Speaker Reed, by his autocratic and arbitrary rulings, has angered and embittered the democrats, who, in turn, have frequently resorted to all kinds of dilatory and obstructive tactics to prevent legislation. This has stirred up heated wrangles and petty, disgraceful squabbles, which finally end in a disgraceful and noisy brawl, in which unseemly personalities are indulged in. The worst of it all is that, just as soon as both sides become warmed up in angry discussion, it is found necessary to fight the war over again. This was forcibly illustrated in the debate (if the wrangle can be dignified by calling it such) of Tuesday, when the words "traitor," "rebel," "dishonorable man," were bandied back and forth with ever increasing heat. If such conduct is to characterize the proceedings of the house of representatives, it can hardly, in the future, lay claim to the title of being an "assembly of the first gentlemen of the land."

If these proceedings continue, their natural outcome will be that which has happened in Colorado, a combination of democrats and disaffected republicans who will depose the speaker. It is an unpleasant sign of the times that the bitterness and quarreling which seems so prevalent in the national and state legislatures arise from party strife and selfish ambition, rather than from any real desire for the public good. Speaker Reed's decisions are scarcely more than the evidence of Speaker Reed's determination to rule. There is no general demand for a previous question rule or a force bill in the senate. This prevalence of violent partisanship and selfishness would be more discouraging than it is, if it were not that when the sober and conservative elements of our population awake to the danger it will be quickly disposed of. Government must be orderly to be permanent. If republicanism is not dignified it is a failure. But a way will be found by which the strong common sense of the people will assert itself to the discomfiture of short-sighted politicians. Even the pre-eminence of petty squabbling is in one way an evidence that no serious danger threatens the foundations of our liberties. In the presence of a great question, personalities and personal quarrels would suddenly disappear.

The following needs little comment or explanation. It is a story of pathetic realism which will have its influence on many people in this city:

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
COUNTY OF SHERMAN, }

In the matter of destitution in Kit Carson county, Colorado: Personally came before me, a notary public in and for aforesaid county and state, John Konig a citizen of Kit Carson county, state of Colorado, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who being duly sworn, on oath declares as follows: I am in destitute circumstances, having a wife and two small children depending on me for living; have lived in eastern part of Kit Carson county, Colorado, nearly three years; am at present living with family on corn cracked with a hammer; I have no means whereby I can purchase or obtain food or coal. Being a German, and unable to speak the American language, have thus far been unable to secure any work. JOHANN KONIG.

Sworn and subscribed before
CHAS. F. WEBER, Notary Public.

A man who gets up in the morning and cracks corn with a hammer to feed his wife and children will be glad to get some of the things sent yesterday from this city. Additional liberal contributions were received yesterday. Within a few days we expect to give a report from that section of what has been accomplished and also to state definitely what more is needed. The contributions of the school children on Monday will be especially acceptable if the suggestions are observed that they be articles of food, not perishable, and that each package be plainly marked to indicate its contents.

Admiral La Torre, noted as the capturer of the Peruvian ironclad Huascar in the war between Chili and Peru, who was sent to Europe by the president of Chili to supervise the building of war ships for his country, in an interview in Paris on Sunday denied that there was any animosity between the army and navy, and there was little chance of a feeling of jealousy existing between the two branches of the service. The navy responded to a direct summons from the Chilian congress, which was disregarded by the army, though latest advices are to the effect that the revolution is gaining in support from the military forces. The trouble in Chili is not of recent growth. For many months there have been differences between the executive and legislative branches of the republic. The president has attempted to run the government without regard to the wishes or action of congress. He contends that congress began the difficulty by over-stepping its authority and exercising functions that properly belonged to the executive. When the congress expressed its disapprobation of his course by refusing to appropriate money for salaries, for public departments and for other purposes, the president informed them that he could get along without their assistance. The country at once divided, the navy remaining subject to congress and the army loyal to the government, each side having its partisans among the people. With a powerful fleet of modern vessels at their command the insurgents at once established a blockade of the coast, hoping thus to compel the submission of the government. Admiral La Torre says that this will be broken by the admiral of the British fleet, on the ground that the commerce of the neutral powers must not be interfered with. The current of public feeling is now setting strongly against President Balmaceda, and Admiral La Torre thinks that he will resign when this fact becomes more evident. It is to be hoped that this will result in the speedy termination of the revolution, which has overthrown Chili's position as the model of order and prosperity to other South American republics.

The Farmers' alliance, even if it accomplishes nothing else, will have had a sufficient excuse for its existence if it substitutes live issues instead of dead ones in the state and national politics of the present day. For nearly thirty years senators and representatives have been fighting their battles over again and scaring peace with harsh words. For an equal time the most prominent qualification for a man for public office has been not his ability to perform its duties, but the part which he took in the war for the preservation of the union. The two most important questions of late have been the force bill and the tariff bill. But the force bill is in its principles distinctly behind the times, while tariff discussion is mostly a clashing of selfish interests and a quarrelling over mere words. Dangerous as some of the experimental politics of the alliance may be, it is better that they should be discussed and rated by the people for whatever they are worth, rather than that people should go on threshing over and over again, old straw in which there lingers not a single kernel of truth. The sub-treasury plan, the government control of railways and the other more or less fanciful schemes of the farmer will certainly relieve the monotony of present political discussion, while the wide endorsement which has so strangely met these propositions, seems to point to a necessity for the friends of common sense in government to unite in defense of the welfare of themselves and their country.

The people of Africa, owing to the slave trade, have always been regarded as spoil for pirates, even by civilized nations who hold no such views regarding other peoples, even savages. This curious fact is pointed out by E. L. Godkin in the Forum. He argues that Stanley's expedition to relieve Emin was a piratical undertaking, because it had the sanction of no government and its leader was responsible to no power. The writer expresses the highest admiration for Stanley's courage, and approves the conduct of the expedition, but concludes that the explorer is, in a legal sense, a pirate. This judgment of Mr. Godkin's will worry Mr. Stanley but little, since the purpose of the expedition had the support of the civilized world. If he preferred to make his passage through barbarous and ferocious savages with a semi-military expedition it was undoubtedly the way to accomplish his mission in the least possible time, and with the only prospect of successful termination.

Wiser Than It Knew.

N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 24.

Mr. Aldrich's closure resolution still has the right of way in the senate, and the legislative day which began on Thursday will be resumed when the senate meets to-day. An intimation yesterday that it would be well to fix an hour for taking a vote on the resolution was met by frantic opposition on the part of the democrats. The debate (such as it is) will go on for another day at least, but the crisis is approaching and the republicans are prepared to face it. The question at issue is too plain to be misunderstood. The majority can assert their rights at any moment they choose to do so.

And the majority asserted its rights.

THE TEARS OF THE TREES

A VALUABLE SUBSTANCE WHICH IS GROWING SCARCER EACH YEAR.

Amber in Romance and in Commerce. What the Ancients Thought of It, and the Uses to Which Moderns Have Applied It.

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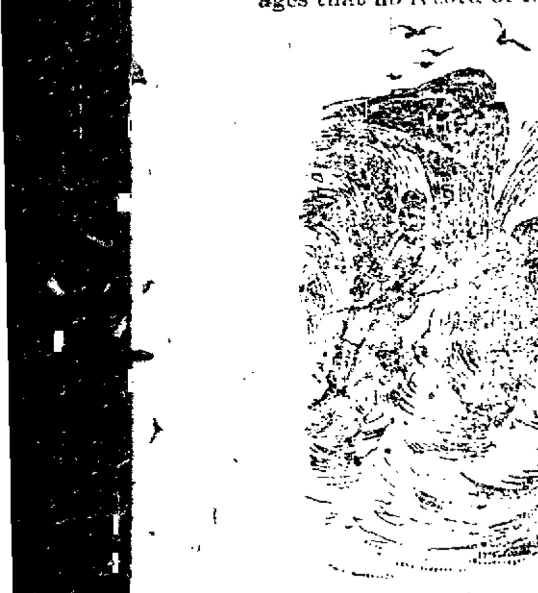
Amber has so long been identified with the luxury of perfect enjoyment behind a pipe or cigar that it is not pleasant to be reminded that the supply is gradually diminishing, and unless new deposits are found it will eventually be exhausted.

Familiar as most people are with the substance, few realize as they touch to their lips the pretty bit of color that it is a product of nature dating so far back in the ages that no record of its origin is attain-



AMBER HUNTERS AT WORK.

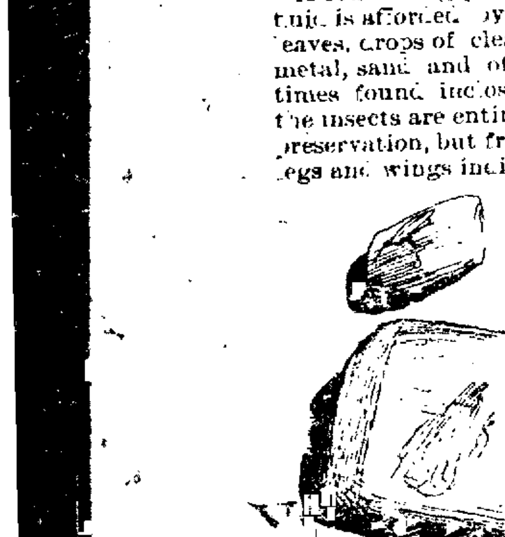
able. For all we know to the contrary, it was contemporaneous with Adam and Eve. The prophet Ezekiel speaks of "a great cloud with a fire infolding it and a brightness about it as of the color of amber." The classic writers of old compared it with the yellow tresses of the celestial divinities.

Sophocles sang of amber as "the congealed tear drops of the birds that mourned the death of Meleager." As tradition hath it, "the sisters of Meleager wept unceasingly after his death, until Diana changed them into guinea hens, which were transferred to the island of Leros." A still older fable, coeval with Hesiod himself, who lived about 700 B. C., and wrote an [illegible] of the birth of the world and the [illegible] the gods, relates how Phaethon, [illegible] of his drive across [illegible] the chariot of the sun, Zeus having killed him with a flash of lightning and hurled him down into the river Eridanus. His sisters, the Heliadae, daughters of Helios (the sun), who had yoked the horses to the chariot, bewailed the death of their brother so bitterly that the gods, in compassion, changed them into poplar trees that shed "tears of amber." In later times the Eridanus was supposed to be the same as the river Po, because amber was found on its banks. Hence the Electrides insulae, or "amber islands," are placed at its mouth.

The philosophers showed themselves scarcely less imaginative than the poets. With them amber was a liquid, produced by the rays of the setting sun, or an excretion of the ocean thrown up by its waves in the spring, or the gum of certain trees growing on some of the inaccessible islands in the Adriatic, which exuded from their branches with the rising of the dog star. Thales, the first to observe its electrical properties, was so struck with its power of attracting other substances that he did not hesitate to endow amber with the possession of a soul. Absurd as were the deductions, they constitute the germ of the modern science of electricity, which takes its name from elektron, the Greek word for amber.

Pliny arrived much nearer the truth than any of his predecessors when he alleged it to be a resinous juice oozing from old pines and firs and discharged into the sea, where, taking lodgment, it was gradually hardened by the influence of heat or cold or the action of the sun. The origin of amber has also been a matter of dispute among naturalists, some describing it as an animal substance resembling beeswax secreted by an ant inhabiting pine forests, others maintaining it to be a fossil mineral of antediluvian origin; but according to the recent researches of Goppert, amber is nothing more than an indurated resin derived from various trees of the gum family, which resin is found in a similar condition in all zones, because its usual original depositories, namely, beds of brown coal, have been formed almost everywhere under similar circumstances.

A convincing proof that amber was once fluid is afforded by the fact that insects, leaves, drops of clear water or portions of metal, sand and other articles are sometimes found inclosed in it. Occasionally the insects are entire and in a fine state of preservation, but frequently their detached legs and wings indicate a hard struggle to



COFFINS OF ANCIENT INSECTS.

escape from the viscid mass. Bees, wasps, gnats, spiders and beetles have been observed in specimens, and because they were imbedded ages ago in the soft tree gum they are in demand by collectors and by college museums, where the inclosures are subjects of careful study by naturalists. The discovery of such a piece of amber is a bit of good fortune, for unusual value is attached to the unlucky prisoner.

Very beautiful specimens containing insects ages old may be seen in the establishment of an amber expert and merchant in New York city. If he takes the fancy he will lead you into a queer looking little workshop. The walls look as if they were afflicted with an eruption of carving tools. Odd looking lathes and polishing machines, racks and cabinets full of the raw and half completed material, are all around you. Pulling out a nest of drawers he will show you a great quantity of dull looking, irregularly shaped lumps, and explain that no product is more variable in price. One lot may be purchased for $1 a pound, while another, that appears to the unpracticed eye not a whit more valuable, may be worth $50.

The amber is found in different sizes, varying from that of a nut to a man's head. A piece weighing one pound might be worth $50, but a piece weighing twelve or thirteen pounds would be thought cheap at $5,000. In the time of the Romans Nero used an amber drinking cup, and an amber dish represented the countenance and history of Alexander. The historian Gibbon tells us that among the Greeks the material was so greatly appreciated that the amphitheatres were adorned with either silver, gold or amber.

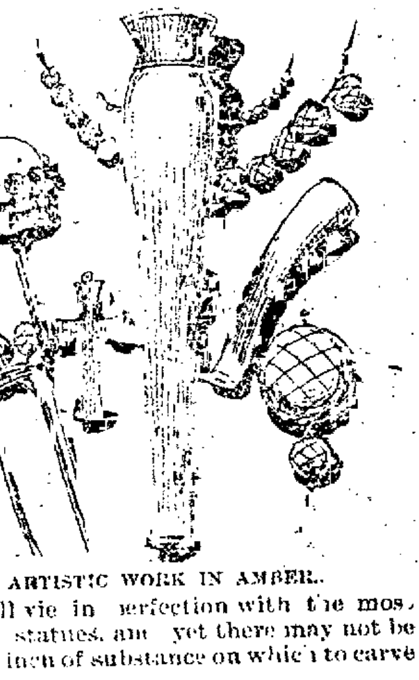
In modern times amber is chiefly obtained on sea coasts after storms, when it is either picked up on the beach or sought after by men who walk up to their necks in the waves, with long poles to which nets are attached; or it is gathered from precipitous cliffs by men in boats, who go armed with poles and iron hooks, and loosen fragments of rocks in exploring them. The latter methods are not without danger to the amber seekers. Amber occurs in beds in Greenland, Prussia, France and Switzerland, but the greater portion of it comes from the southern coasts of the Baltic sea, where it is thrown up between Koenigsberg and Memel. It is also obtained by mining at a distance of 200 feet or more from the sea, and has been met with in gravel beds near London. Not many years ago specimens were found on Cape Sable, in Maryland.

In 1844 the amber gathering on the shores of the Baltic was more abundant than ever before known at the same spot. In the village of Kahlberg alone, where the product was "farmed," it is estimated that twenty thousand thalers worth of amber was picked up in the course of a few weeks. It is supposed that this increased quantity resulted from the violent storms that prevailed on the coasts of the Baltic during the preceding winter, by which the treasure was thrown up from the bottom of the sea. One of the largest pieces of amber at present known is in the royal cabinet at Berlin, its weight being about eighteen pounds.

It is a mistake to suppose that amber is only used to tip pipes or give additional glory to a choice cigar, for, being full of electricity, the smaller fragments are made into beads and worn by many people as a preventive of sore throat and croup. Children find relief in chewing upon the polished surface while cutting teeth. The Chinese wear bracelets made of amber, and use large quantities of it in the construction of idols.

Amber is designated as clear, cloudy or milky. The eastern nations prefer the milky variety, but Americans as a rule choose the cloudy variety because it is less easily imitated by gum copal. The material is worked with a chisel and turning wheel, the former having a razorlike edge, and the most beautiful objects are produced. Among the collections of an artist, which he preserves as evidence of the kind of apprenticeship he passed through, is an amber skull. It is less than three-quarters of an inch high, but the bones and articulations are distinctly marked. A magnifying glass is necessary to enjoy the marvelous detail of the carving.

Another specimen is a holder, with a hollow head of a monk for the cigar, the old recluse laughing; but you can only see the wrinkles in his face through a glass. There are still other representations in art



ARTISTIC WORK IN AMBER.

that will vie in perfection with the most famous statues, and yet there may not be half an inch of substance on which to carve the lines.

Take it all in all, amber in its history and results constitutes one of the most interesting studies in natural history, and to see the deft workman evolve from the crude mass forms of beauty on which the eye loves to linger is a luxury that is enjoyable by every devotee of high art.

FELIX G. DE FONTAINE.

Uses of a Livery.

Son—Father, I want to drive to Blank's Corners this afternoon. Do you need the span?

Father—My son, to get to Blank's Corners and back in time for supper will require very hard driving. I think it will be wiser to hire a livery horse.—Good News.

A Discontented Spirit.

Wife—Do you remember ten years ago you promised me when you had made $500,000 you would retire from business? Now that you have it (sobbing), why do you go on?

Husband—That's just like you. You are never satisfied.—New York Sun.

A Too Literal Acceptance.

"Philosophic advice may all be very well, but some men have wound up in jail who followed it."

"Why, how's that?"

"They were advised to take things as they found them, and they did so."—Kate Field's Washington.

Had Medicinal Value.

Beautiful Young Lady (at hosiery counter)—These stockings strike me as being rather loud.

Polite Salesman—But consider how they would keep your feet from going to sleep.—Harvard Lampoon.

The Same Here.

Mrs. Onchange—Wolves are said to be giving the people of India a great deal of trouble.

Mr. Onchange—They can't keep them from the door, I suppose.—Puck.

A Pleasant Prospect.

"How is your new home coming on?"

"First rate. We've got the roof and the mortgage on. I think we shall have the furnace and the sheriff in before the year is out."—Munsey's Weekly.

The End.

The Pick—Do you mean that you will never be mine? That all my labor is in vein?

The Porphyry—Yes, all is ore between us.—Drake's Magazine.

ALLIANCE VICTORY.

A Kansas Farmer Will Go to the United States Senate.

Editor Peffer Nominated by the Caucus of the Alliance.

He Receives the Full Vote in the Kansas Legislature.

Biographical Sketch of Senator Ingalls' Successor.

Selecting a Candidate.

TOPEKA, January 27.—The alliance caucus that nominated Judge W. A. Peffer last night as its choice for United States senator to succeed Mr. Ingalls did not adjourn until 1:15 o'clock this morning. There were seventeen candidates, and on the "drop one" rule it took an equal number of ballots to arrive at a final choice. The list of candidates in the order of their strength in the first ballot was as follows: W. A. Peffer, P. P. Elder, speaker of the house; John Davis, congressman-elect from the Fifth district; J. W. Bridenthal, from Chetopa; Frank Doster, judge of the district court at Holton; A. E. Snyder, formerly a Union-labor organizer; Judge Vrooman, of Kansas City, Kan.; General [illegible] Rice, of Ft. Scott; W. S. Coggswell, David Overmeyer, formerly a democrat, of Topeka; S. M. Scott, James Maxson, W. A. Otis, John Hart, of Sedgwick county; J. R. Osborn, defeated alliance candidate for secretary of state; and M. A. Harris, the stockraiser, of Leavenworth county. The balloting finally narrowed itself down to Peffer, Willetts, Elder and Doster. The latter was dropped on the 14th ballot. The next ballot threw out Mr. Elder, and the final ballot stood Peffer 56, Willetts 38.

The Elder forces took this defeat very bitterly, and there is a rumor that they may not stand by the nominee. There has even been some talk of holding another caucus to-night, but it is generally believed now that the caucus nominee will receive the full alliance vote.

The First Skirmish.

TOPEKA, Kan., January 27.—The house was half an hour late in assembling this morning. The alliance members had been in caucus till long after midnight, and they were late in getting up. They were weary-eyed and tired. The attendance of spectators was large, and only about half of those to whom passes had been issued were able to gain admission. The galleries were filled and the crowd in the lobbies was so great that it encroached upon the territory of the members. They were impatient, pending the taking of a ballot on senator, and it was with difficulty that the speaker could maintain order.

After the usual preliminary proceedings the districts were called for the presentation of bills, petitions, etc. Each republican member had in his pocket at least one, and some two and three petitions, by old soldiers, praying for the re-election of Senator Ingalls. The reading of the titles of the petitions proceeded monotonously until an alliance member offered a petition of old soldiers from Meade county praying for the defeat of Ingalls. The petition was received by the alliance members with applause, which Speaker Elder promptly suppressed. The next petition was in favor of Mr. Ingalls, and the senator's friends on the floor and in the galleries broke out in applause. The speaker threatened to clear the galleries and lobbies on the recurrence of any such demonstration.

During the introduction of bills, after the call for petitions, Mr. Heber of Meade, stating that he had received a telegraphic communication addressed to the house, asked unanimous consent that it be read. Mr. Kelly of Leavenworth demanded to know the nature of the communication. The speaker said it was doubtless "a communication of the old soldier racket," referring to the petitions in favor of Mr. Ingalls' re-election. The house by an overwhelming majority declined to hear the resolution read. When unfinished business was reached Mr. Heber tried to have the matter called up, but the speaker would not hear the motion.

The senate's chief clerk appeared and presented a request from the senate that the house return for further consideration to the senate its concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the two houses to-morrow at noon for the purpose of electing a United States senator. The senate being republican, the request immediately excited the suspicion of the alliance members, and several members asked that the request be denied. The request was refused by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Douglass of Sedgwick moved for a reconsideration of the resolution and the granting of the request. Debate developed the fact that the alliance feared that the request of the senate concealed a snare to bring discomfiture upon them in the matter of the election of a senator, the republicans arguing that common courtesy demanded that the request be granted. The debate continued for half an hour and the motion was finally voted down.

As the hour hand of the clock was approaching 12 on the dial, for five minutes a recess was taken. Promptly at the hour of noon Speaker Elder called for order, and announced that the pending business was the voting by the house on senator. He directed the calling of the roll. There were no nominating speeches, but the call of the roll was immediately proceeded with. The call was repeatedly interrupted by cheers for Peffer and Ingalls, and for General G. W. Blair, for whom the democrats cast a complimentary vote. The proceedings occupied only thirteen minutes. The result of the ballot was: W. A. Peffer, alliance, 93; Hon. John J. Ingalls, 23; General George W. Blair, 5.

The announcement was greeted with great cheering and applause, which continued for about two minutes. The house then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At noon the senate proceeded to ballot for senator. There were no nominating speeches and the calling of the roll was immediately proceeded with. The vote was: Hon. J. J. Ingalls, 25; W. A. Peffer, 2; General George W. Blair, democrat, 1; Senator Kelley, republican, 2; Congressman Morrill, 2. Senator Ingalls was declared the choice of the senate amid considerable enthusiasm. The senate then adjourned till 2 p. m.

Sketch of the New Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., January 27.—W. A. Peffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, was nominated for United States senator at the alliance caucus last night on the nineteenth ballot.

William Alfred Peffer was born in Cumberland county, Pa., September 10, 1831. He is of Dutch parentage. He is a self-made man. His schooling was obtained between the ages of 10 and 15, when he attended the public schools seven months of each year. At the age of 15 years he was made master of a small district school and taught there until he was 19. In 1850 he caught the gold fever and went to California, where he remained two years. He made considerable money and returned to Pennsylvania in 1852. There he married Sarah Jane Barber and removed to Indiana. He engaged in farming near Crawfordsville. There business reverses impoverished him and he went to southwest Missouri, where he continued a farmer. At the breaking out of the war he left the state and enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers. He served until June 23, 1865, having been detailed principally on detached duty as quartermaster, adjutant and judge advocate. During the two latter years of his service he devoted himself to the study of law. At the close of the war he settled at Clarksville, Tenn., practicing law. He remained at Clarksville until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, taking up a claim in Wilson county. He moved to Fredonia in 1872 and there established the Fredonia Journal, a weekly newspaper, at the same time continuing his law practice. Afterwards he moved to Coffeyville, Coffey county, and established the Coffeyville Journal. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate as a republican, and served one term. He was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1880. In that year he moved to Topeka, assumed editorial control of the Kansas Farmer and afterwards bought the paper. He has been engaged in the publication of that paper ever since. The paper has a wide circulation among the Kansas farmers and much influence over them. Mr. Peffer joined the Farmers' alliance movement a year ago, and in the spring of last year began a bitter, determined warfare against Mr. Ingalls' re-election. The Kansas Farmer each week urged the retirement of Mr. Ingalls, and when the late campaign was in its inception he directed it so as to make Mr. Ingalls the principal object of attack. The result was the election of an alliance house of representatives and Mr. Peffer's selection by the alliance caucus as the senatorial nominee.

Judge Peffer is an even six feet tall. He is quite as slim as Mr. Ingalls, being unusually narrow-chested and lank of limb. Thick, black hair grows over his low, retreating forehead. His black eyes shine deep under a heavy brow. The lower features of his face are concealed by a heavy black beard, which reaches quite to his waist. His voice is deep and guttural, but has a pleasant timbre. His manner of speaking is slow and deliberate, but not hesitating.

Up to a year ago he was a staunch republican, when he joined the Farmers' alliance. He outlined his policy as senator to an Associated press representative to-day. He said he favored the absolute unlimited coinage of silver and a conservative expansion of the currency along other lines. He was in favor, he said, of protection to home industries, but he believed that protection by tariff, as a general principle, was wrong. The high tariff should be called in to aid only the individual struggling industries. He now favored an average ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. He was opposed to the force bill.

Judge Peffer published a book on economic questions a year ago, entitled "The Way Out." It embodied his views on the financial question and favored the loaning of money by the government to individuals at 2 or 3 per cent. with real estate security. Judge Peffer is convinced that laws embodying this view should be enacted.

Senator Ingalls' Future.

TOPEKA, January 27.—To a representative of the Associated press Mr. Ingalls said: "I have no plans for the future. I only know that I shall remain in Kansas. I came to the state three years before its admission into the union. I have lived here ever since. All my belongings are here; all my children were born in Kansas; my dead sleep in her bosom, and I hope to mingle my dust with her soil."

On all questions of politics the senator was non-committal. It is apparent that he is fully satisfied with the support which he received from his party and has been deeply touched with the manifestations of friendship of which he has been the recipient. Senator Ingalls goes from here to Atchison, his home, for a few days, and will then return to Washington, where he will remain until the end of the session.

Judge Peffer was at his desk in the editorial rooms of the Kansas Farmer early this morning, and remained there all day. He was besieged by callers, offering congratulations on his nomination, and later on his election.

Bar All but Farmers.

OMAHA, January 28.—The Farmers' alliance convention resumed its session this morning and began the revision of the constitution. An amendment proposed making all laboring men eligible to membership provoked a heated debate, during the course of which President Power said that such an amendment would break up the organization. He said: "We want to carry the next election, and if we extend the qualifications beyond farmers, the cities will take advantage of this point. New York city could send a million dollars to Omaha to pay initiation fees, and in a few months designing politicians would hire enough men to join the order so that Nebraska would be in the hands of the ring. The same would be tried in other states. It would result in the capture of the national alliance body and soul. This movement started among farmers and should be kept there."

The amendment was tabled by a large vote.

WHAT MANVEL THINKS.

It Largely Depends Upon the Citizens if the Road and Shops and Offices Remain.

Mr. J. C. Hagerman returned to the city during Monday night from his trip to Salt Lake, where he went in company with President Manvel, of the Santa Fe, and party. It was Mr. Hagerman's first trip over the Rio Grande Junction railroad, and President Manvel's first trip over the Midland.

Mr. Hagerman was seen by a representative of the GAZETTE Wednesday, and asked a few questions regarding the trip and his interviews with President Manvel.

Mr. Hagerman expressed himself as delighted with the Rio Grande Junction road, declaring it to be a wonderful ride. President Manvel and the gentlemen from Boston accompanying him could not find words to express their pleasure with the trip.

The question was put directly to Mr. Hagerman, "Are the Midland general offices to remain here?"

His reply was: "For the present at least. Mr. Manvel has not fully made up his mind yet whether it would be better to have them remain where they are, or to take them elsewhere. I know that a strong pressure is being brought to bear upon him to have the offices and shops removed to Denver or Pueblo, and inducements are being offered. An attempt is being made to have the shops taken away from Colorado City, leaving only small division repair shops at that point. I believe, however, that it largely depends upon the citizens themselves as to the final result. Mr. Manvel feels that his roads have done a great deal for Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou and that the companies have not met with that hearty response from the citizens that they should have had. If the shops and offices are kept here, paying out such large sums of money, when there are other points wanting them with perhaps greater advantages, does it not seem fair that the road should be favored by the people to some extent? Colorado Springs was absolutely dead until the Midland road was built and property in the three places is worth ten times more than it was before the shops and offices were located here, but the people have never seemed to appreciate the fact. Mr. Manvel knows all this and I think his policy will be 'you scratch my back and I will scratch yours.'

All he asks is that his road be given such a share of business as they are fairly entitled to, and at the same rates charged by his competitors.

A Colorado Springs Lecturess.

Miss Kittie Frisbee, a Colorado Springs high school girl, lectured at Pueblo Tuesday evening on "Is Marriage a Failure?" Of the effort the Pueblo Chieftain says:

An appreciative audience assembled at the Masonic temple last evening to listen to a discourse by Miss Kittie Frisbee upon that perplexing social problem, "Is Marriage a Failure?"

Many went from mere curiosity, but from the moment that the charming little lady began to speak earnest attention was given. As she stepped upon the platform criticism was disarmed by her pleasing, attractive appearance.

After a quaint and winning introduction Miss Kitty proceeded to elucidate her subject in a clear and concise manner.

Miss Frisbee has a keen sense of both the ludicrous and the pathetic in human nature, and pictures both in a lifelike manner, but she evidently believes in the sentiment—"Laugh and the world laughs with you," for she was inclined to be humorous throughout. And if the saying,

"Care to the coffin adds a nail no doubt,
But every laugh so merry draws one out"

be true, we think the coffins of the audience must be in a dilapidated condition this morning.

Miss Kitty is only a school girl, and has a long future before her which we predict will be a brilliant and successful one. After a day's sojourn in our city she will continue her trip around the silver circuit, accompanied by the congratulations and best wishes of all who have spent an hour in her company.

The fair lecturer has already been invited to repeat her lecture in this city, and should she conclude to do so the Chieftain trusts that her audience may be limited only by the seating capacity of the lecture room. She is deserving of all the praise we have given her, and much that we have not.

An Incorrigible Youth.

Tuesday's Denver News contained a very sensational article upon the state school for the deaf and blind of this city in which it urged the necessity of an investigation of the school and the methods of the management, and cited the case of one Joe Capehart who had been expelled from the school for being incorrigible.

Superintendent Ray was found in his office last evening and said that he would like an investigation of the management and the institution from top to bottom. He had expelled Joe because of his bad effect upon the little boys and because there was no such thing as controlling him at the school. The children were well treated and he did not think they had any just cause for complaint.

Mr. Taylor, the boys' superintendent, said that he had a little girl, his only child, who was deaf and who lived in the school with all the rest of the scholars. She had complained of Joe Capehart's continual rudeness at the table but she had never objected in any way to anything else.

Several of the boys were interviewed and they said, without an exception, that the school was much better without Joe. They had nothing to complain of as they were well treated and felt that the school was doing them a great deal of good.

The boy Capehart is well known to all persons familiar with the school as a bright little fellow, but a nuisance for many years past, and it is not probable that his tale of woe will attract more than passing attention from the people of the city in general, while those who are acquainted with the school and Mr. Ray will give it the contempt it merits. Young Capehart's pranks and feats of running away from school, making his way on the railroad trains, are familiar to all the readers of the Index, the school paper.

Legislation Affecting Local Interests.

Representative Castello on Tuesday introduced his bill in the legislature creating the county of Crystal. As the county, which it is said certain parties are trying to establish out of portions of Douglas and El Paso counties, takes in a great part of the Divide potato district, a local wag suggests that it be called "Murphy" or "Spud."

The following regarding the bill introduced in the senate by Senator McGovney, and which will give El Paso county five commissioners, is from the Denver News' report:

Senate bill No. 19, by Senator McGovney to amend statutes relating to county government, providing that all counties with a population of over 20,000 shall have five county commissioners and five commissioner districts.

Senator McGovney stated that El Paso county is the only one that will be affected by the passage of this bill. He stated the present board of that county had been petitioned but paid no heed to the wishes of the people and this method was taken to get even with them.

Senator Barela wanted to know if the present board was republican or democratic?

Mr. McGovney—They claim to be republican, but are a sorry kind. They are not our kind.

The bill was recommended to pass.

For the Rainbelt.

Mayor Stillman and Mr. Hill Tuesday dispatched car No. 1072 on the Rock Island to Mr. H. H. Hoyt at Burlington, containing further supplies for the inhabitants of the rainless rainbelt. The car contained the donations of the school children, as follows: Fourteen boxes, forty-seven packages and two barrels of groceries and provisions, a barrel of herring, sixteen quarter sacks, thirty-nine half sacks, four 100-pound sacks of flour, two sacks of meal, six of potatoes and one of beans.

The car contained in addition, eight sacks of clothing, a box of shoes, a box of tea, a sack of flour and a kit of fish, donated by the citizens. With this shipment the last of the 5500 pounds of flour has been sent and the immediate needs of the people are probably supplied.

Marshal Holt and Deputy Sheriff Moore, of Colorado City, captured two men at that place Tuesday night, who are supposed to be expert thieves, and who are wanted for a number of crimes. Sheriff Jackson went to Colorado City in the evening, and in company with the officers above named was looking through the tough joints for suspicious characters. At one of the places they were informed that two men had recently been in there offering gold watches for sale, and a good description was given. It was determined to look them up, and Sheriff Jackson soon got an eye on them walking under an electric light. He went to the saloon to get some one to identify the men and sent Messrs. Holt and Moore to keep after them. They were found near the creek and by a clever trick taken in charge as the sheriff and party came up. An examination of the men showed a number of ladies' gold watches, and other jewelry upon them, together with files and other burglar tools. They gave the names of James Stapleton and James Murray, but could not give a very satisfactory account of themselves. A telephone message from Pueblo late in the evening was to the effect that the men are wanted there for different crimes. Sheriff Jackson believes he has gotten his hands on some old birds this time.

Officer Sales made a capture of a criminal Tuesday evening at Colorado City and Sheriff Jackson brought him over to the jail. The fellow is named S. F. Hadley and is wanted for passing a forged check bearing the name of Fritz Thies of Denver. The check was for $12 and was endorsed in the name of Charles Stockbridge and Edward Trumbull. Hadley had on his person when arrested a check signed with the name of D. W. Robbins, that is supposed to have been spurious.

The Trades' assembly held its regular meeting Tuesday, the attendance being large and enthusiastic. Committees were appointed to organize the workers employed in a number of industries which are not at present represented in the Trades' assembly. It is intended to push this work vigorously until the local labor field is thoroughly organized.

Our attention has been called to the way teamsters overload their teams with rock which they get at the quarry. Many teams take through this town from five to seven perches of stone at a load, while ordinarily three or three and a half is a load for a team. This is a matter which seems highly of cruelty to animals. Humane officers would do well to look into this matter.—Colorado City Chieftain.

CAUGHT WITH A KODAK.

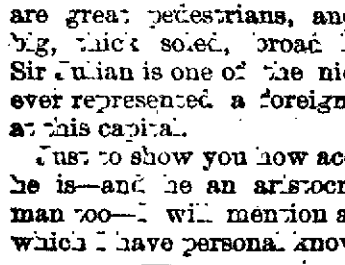
WALTER WELLMAN GOES A-GUNNING FOR SNAP SHOT PICTURES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote and His Girls, Secretary Blaine, Senator Ingalls, Representative Vaux, Senator Payne and a Jug of Whisky Among His Victims.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—I bought a kodak last week, and, like any other boy with a new toy, started out bright and early to see what I could do with it. On my way down Connecticut avenue I passed Sir Julian Pauncefote and a pair of his pretty daughters out for their morning walk. The Pauncefote girls are great pedestrians, and they wear big, thick soled, broad heeled shoes. Sir Julian is one of the nicest men that ever represented a foreign government at this capital.

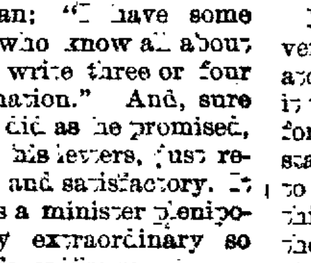
Just to show you how accommodating he is—and he an aristocratic Englishman too—I will mention an incident of which I have personal knowledge. Calling on him one day for some information about certain matters in England, I found him unable to accommodate me because of lack of familiarity with the subject. "But I'll tell you what I'll do," said Sir Julian; "I have some friends in England who know all about this matter, and I'll write three or four of them for information." And, sure enough, Sir Julian did as he promised, and the responses to his letters, just received, are very full and satisfactory. It is not often one finds a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary so obliging to humble folks like me.



SIR JULIAN AND HIS DAUGHTERS.

In Lafayette square I caught a glimpse of Mr. Blaine, walking along with his head down, evidently in a brown study, and with his derby hat pulled pretty well down over his eyes. This is one of Mr. Blaine's little peculiarities, and it matters not what sort of a hat he is wearing either. With a derby the effect is not so striking, but a high hat does not look well when tilted so far forward, even on such a fine white head as Mr. Blaine's. Have you ever noticed that the thoughtful, sedentary man is prone to shield his eyes with the brim of his hat, while the man of animal spirits and great bodily vigor tilts his hat far back on his head in very love of light and air?

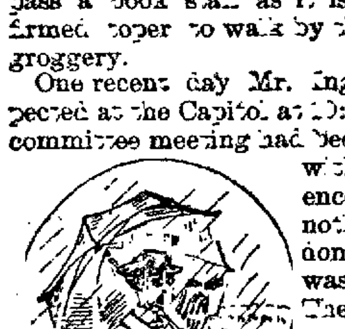
A good example of the latter class I saw a few minutes after passing Mr. Blaine. It was Speaker Reed starting on his daily walk to the Capitol, swinging along in his usual fashion, the rim of his derby almost touching the back of his thick neck. But unfortunately my kodak failed to work when I pressed its button on the speaker. Odd, though, wasn't it? that the first three men of note I met that morning should be Pauncefote, Blaine and Reed—the two first mentioned combatants in a diplomatic contest which is attracting the attention of the whole world, and the two last mentioned political enemies whose contention is likely to have almost as much influence on parties as the famous quarrel between Blaine and Conkling.



MR. BLAINE AND HIS HAT.

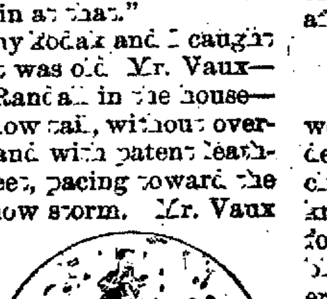
The next day was marked by rain and flurries of snow; but I could not leave the kodak at home, and I am glad I took it along. On E street, in front of a second hand book store, I caught Senator Ingalls in one of his characteristic poses, an old book in his hand, umbrella over his head, unconscious of wet or weather. Senator Ingalls is a chronic haunter of second hand book stores. It matters little how much of a hurry he is in, it seems to be as difficult for him to pass a book stall as it is for the confirmed toper to walk by the door of a groggery.

One recent day Mr. Ingalls was expected at the Capitol at 10:30 a. m. A committee meeting had been called, and without the presence of Ingalls nothing could be done, for there was no quorum. The other senators waited till half-past 11 and then dispersed. After midday Mr. Ingalls reached the Capitol, and went from one to the other of the disappointed senators explaining: "Sorry to have kept you waiting, very sorry; but you know my weakness." "Second hand books again?" "Yes; and I have picked up such a fine old edition of the Shakespeare tragedies. Paid $11 for it, and a bargain at that."



SENATOR INGALLS' RULING PASSION.

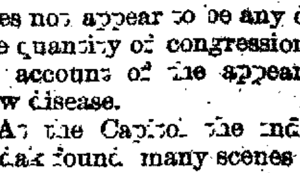
On the avenue my kodak and I caught a queer figure. It was old Mr. Vaux—the successor of Randall in the house—in an ancient swallow tail, without overcoat or umbrella, and with patent leather pumps on his feet, pacing toward the Capitol in a wet snow storm. Mr. Vaux always wears patent leather low shoes, no matter what the weather, and he never wears an overcoat, never carries an umbrella. The quaint old man usually wears a Prince Albert coat, all buttoned down before, save two buttons near the top, where a wide opening displays a decorated waistcoat and frilled shirt front.



MR. VAUX IN A SNOW STORM.

An avenue street car was crowded with statesmen going to the Capitol for their daily pretense of labor. A majority of them were clad in heavy coats, and had their necks carefully muffled with huge scarfs. "What is the matter?" I asked one. "Well, you see," replied he, "we all have the campaign sore throat, and have to be mighty careful." "And what is the campaign sore throat?" "Why, a tickling, dryish sensation in the throat all the time, so that it is difficult to speak aloud, and which makes the organs very sensitive to colds and changes in the weather. It is the result of speaking so much in the open air during the last campaign. About half the members of the house have been suffering from it, and many of us are not over it yet." And yet there does not appear to be any diminution of the quantity of congressional eloquence on account of the appearance of this new disease.

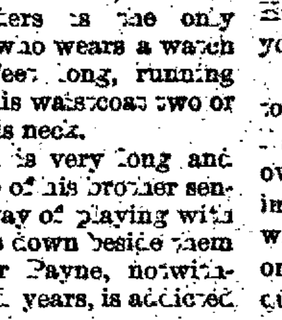
At the Capitol the industrious little kodak found many scenes meat and fit for its devouring, but the most of these shall be saved for a future letter. The kodak is no respecter of persons, and in good time it will have some interesting stories to tell of its espionage of the great men who meet every day in the big state house. A very neat catch of the little instrument was Mr. Payne, the oldest senator, playing one of his jokes on Senator Sanders, of Montana. Senator Sanders is the only statesman we have who wears a watch chain six or eight feet long, running from the bottom of his waistcoat two or three times around his neck.



CAMPAIGN SORE THROAT.

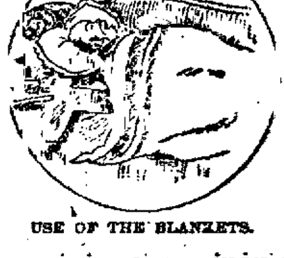
Mr. Sanders' chain is very long and very heavy, and some of his brother senators have a boyish way of playing with it when its owner sits down beside them for a chat. Senator Payne, notwithstanding his advanced years, is addicted to quiet, good natured pranks, and on this occasion went up to Sanders, seized the gold chain and drew it so tightly about the neck of the Montana statesman that the latter was in imminent danger of choking. His necktie was sadly disarranged, too, and his head pulled over backward in a comically helpless manner. After the prankish octogenarian had amused himself to his heart's content he let go the noose and quickly hid himself behind a cloak room door, while the other senators enjoyed a good laugh at Sanders' expense.

Perhaps it was not quite fair, but I turned my kodak loose in some of the committee rooms of the house and senate—those semi-private apartments in which statesmen do pretty much as they please. Knocking at the door of one room in the house end of the Capitol, I was bid a hearty "come in." Presenting the camera for a snap shot, I made some excuse and retired. When the plate was developed there appeared a picture so comical that I do not print it for fear of being accused of libel, because the greater the truth the greater the libel, you know, and a camera cannot lie. The picture? It contained nothing but feet—the liberal, solid underpinning of a well known congressman from Kansas, the chairman of the committee, who sat with his pedal extremities upon the committee room table.



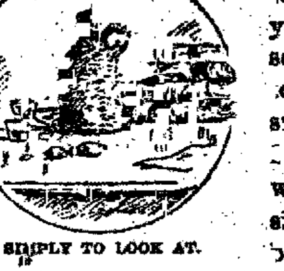
SENATOR PAYNE'S JOKE.

In another committee room, this time in the senate wing, I was able to satisfy my curiosity concerning the uses of the elegant pair of blankets, soft and rich, which I had seen lying nicely folded on the lounge in every committee room. One of the senators was lying there, indulging in an afternoon nap, with the blankets which thoughtful Uncle Sam had purchased for his comfort keeping off the draughts and chills. How much these blankets cost per pair I do not know, but when I get money enough I'm going to find out.



USE OF THE BLANKETS.

In still another committee room my faithful kodak disclosed as pretty a little picture as one would care to see—a marble topped table, covered with literary and other inspiration for the senatorial imagination. There was even a lemon and in a convenient pigeon hole a bowl of sugar, with a solid silver spoon in it. "All the gift of an admiring constituent of the senator," said the clerk of the committee, "but the senator never touches it. We keep it here simply because it looks nice, just as any other picture helps to lighten up a room." But I never yet knew the clerk of a congressional committee who would not lie like a pirate for the benefit of his boss. There are some advantages, after all, in being a statesman.



SIMPLY TO LOOK AT.

WALTER WELLMAN.

When will the day come in which women can wear the beautiful costume described in the following newspaper clipping: "Lady Florence Dixie, the well known London advocate of dress reform, wears indoors a white flannel blouse or shirt with tartan kilts just covering the knees and long tartan hose. Her shoes have silver buckles and her bodice is a loose shooting jacket. Her hair is short and wavy and full of threads of gold, her complexion fresh and brilliant, and her features pleasing. Every one knows she rides a cross saddle in a short divided skirt partially covering high riding boots."

Society as He Found It.

Mrs. Intrade—Where is your father?

Adult Son—He is at the store, editing his edition of "Society as I Have Found It."

Mrs. Intrade—What? A book?

Son—Yes, a ledger, full of unpaid and uncollectable bills.—New York Weekly.

POLITICAL IDEALS.

Letter to Young Citizens by Wm. C. Wilkinson, LL.D.

Noblest Types of Political Leaders, Past and Present.

How to Choose Your Ideal—Effect on the Character.

BY WILLIAM C. WILKINSON, LL. D.

Your political ideal you may find in a statesman, in a state, or in some feature or condition, real or imaginary, in a state, conceived as admirable and desirable. The most attractive and therefore the most inspiring and controlling of all political ideals are those which are incarnate in men. Of these last alone let us here speak.

Your choice of your ideal (whether in politics or elsewhere) will in part reflect your own present character and in part it will react powerfully to affect and conform your character. You will inevitably ever more and more like what you habitually contemplate and admire. Hence it is of the highest importance to you that you choose your ideal wisely.

Naturally, you will look first near you to find your ideal. Your ideal will very likely be some political leader of your own country and time. It may even not improbably be some political leader whom you have heard speak—perhaps one with whom you are personally acquainted. In such a case, you may hardly know that he is indeed your ideal; but your ideal he will be nevertheless, and all the more effectively that he is unconsciously such. You cannot do better than to arouse yourself, bring yourself up short, with the question, the challenge, who is, without my knowing it, or with, my political ideal? Then the further question, is he worthy? Why worthy? Is he the worthiest? For no man is to be accounted worthy to occupy a place like that in your thoughts, your imaginations, unless he be the noblest type of political leader that exists. Only the worthiest is worthy. See to it that you have chosen the worthiest.

Now, of course, in order to make quite sure that you choose the worthiest, you need to have a wide range and variety of examples from which to choose. Enlarge therefore your horizon. Sweep round the farthest circle that you can bring yourself to command. Read history and biography. Do not suffer yourself to be dazzled by nearness in the object you contemplate. Explore other times, other countries, than your own. Say to yourself, I will prefer those statesmen as candidates for enthronement in the kingdom of my imagination who have finished their career and whose character and achievements have undergone the test of time.

It will give breadth and scope to your view, it will give tone and life to your faculty, if you will read Plutarch's "Lives." That book is a great nurture for generous ideas in the soul. Antique, old fashioned, obsolete, do you say? Antique, yes; obsolete, never. The form and the conditions of life have changed since those lives were written. But the essence of things does not change so easily. Human nature abides the same. And the spirit, the power of that ancient book of Plutarch's, will never be out of date. He had a generous admiration of the generous, a sympathetic appreciation of that which was magnanimous and high, that will communicate itself by contagion to you.

But you will not go amiss to read any celebrated statesman's life. To do this, and to do it in a great many instances, is one of the best ways you can take of reading history. Be careful all the time to give your admiration only to what is truly admirable. Success will often tend to dazzle and bewilder you—to bribe your judgment, to confuse your conscience. You need a standard by which to form your estimates of men. This standard you must create for yourself. It will at length become your ideal. You will form it by combination and composition from many models. It will be better, at least, I think, fairer, purer, higher, more nearly perfect, than an individual model that you find existing in the actual world of men, living or dead.

You live in a century, now drawing to its close, which has been rich in remarkable statesmen. There is the Italian (Sardinian) Cavour, whose achievement was the unification and nationalization of Italy. His is a career worth your studying. There is Bismarck, whose work it was, more than any other one man's—though several remarkable men co-operated with him to the one great end—to produce out of the political disintegration, that was Germany, the present colossal, overtopping German empire. A mighty practical Caesar is Bismarck, in striking contrast to the statesmen of England and America.

By the way, it is the happiest omen for young America and young England that such a career, unparalleled for length and hardly paralleled for pure and beneficent renown, as that of Gladstone, is even yet running, though necessarily now near the finish, before their eyes. The ordinary contrast to him, for many years subsisting side by side in Disraeli, affords the finest opportunity of studying Gladstone, with the advantage of a foil to set him off in his own peculiar character. The moral catastrophe that has apparently ended the great career in statesmanship that only a few months ago it looked as if Mr. Parnell was destined to achieve, teaches a pregnant lesson in the value of personal, as affecting public character. His example signally shows how unsafe it is to take for your ideal statesman a man whose career is still unfinished. "Count no man happy till he dies," was the wisdom of the ancient proverb. Judge no man fit to stand for your ideal until death has put it beyond his power to prove himself unworthy.

Most happily for the young American citizen, he may ask, after wanderings many and wide in other centuries and other countries than his own, in quest of high example in patriotic statesmanship—the young American citizen may well, I say, return home to find models from which to make up his ideal, as noble as any to be met with elsewhere in all the world. His is a great, an incalculably great and precious heritage of pure and inspiring fame, to which, as an American, he was born. To name only two, where in the history of mankind are there to be found better names of patriot and statesman than are our own American Washington and Webster? But Abraham Lincoln, too, is a name that cries out in our ears with a voice which we cannot disregard. Read the life of Washington, read the many eulogies in which his transcendent virtues have been set forth and idolized, read his "Farewell Address" to his fellow countrymen, and be proud, and glad, and thankful that you, too, are an American. Of the eulogies, too many to be named, I may mention the celebrated one of Edward Everett's, which that accomplished orator delivered in numerous places all over the Union, devoting the proceeds of his disinterested toil to the redemption of Mount Vernon from threatened decay, and the consecration of it for a national Mecca to reverent pilgrims from every quarter of the globe. Read the full two-volume life of Webster, by G. T. Curtis, and, above all, read the six volumes of Webster's speeches—or if not all these, then E. P. Whipple's selection from them, entitled "Webster's Great Speeches." Trust no defamation that you may meet of his memory, but know him himself, and his great works. Such a man is a treasure for you to help keep sacred. Suffer no one to rob you of it by idle words spoken against his fame. Read Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address, his Gettysburg oration—comparable, and not inferior, to the funeral oration of Pericles over the Athenian dead—these utterances, at least, of the martyr president, and then as many more of his speeches as you can.

Choose your political ideal highly, wisely, bravely, and may God make you yourself a political ideal to the future higher, wiser, braver, than any ideal you can choose.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

That New County.

FLORISSANT, Colo., Jan. 22, 1891.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR—By reason of the move to create Crystal county out of territory from the west part of El Paso, the southeast of Park and a small portion of the south part of Douglas and Jefferson counties, a great many contradictory statements are being circulated by the friends and enemies of the move. Of its enemies, we believe it has but few and we think it ought not to have any. Those who are using influence against it are mostly at Colorado Springs, and that influence comes from a source for which we, ourselves, have the profoundest respect. These are using their influence against us, not on the grounds of objecting to the loss of the territory, but through, what they claim, is a motherly feeling and care for our welfare, and they say that we are too weak, that we will be unable to run a county government without burdening ourselves. In this we believe they are misinformed as to our strength and status. Believing the people of Colorado Springs and El Paso county to be both just and generous, as the executive head of all Crystal county campaign committees, I shall try to speak both truthfully and advisedly on the matters I propose now to submit to a candid people through the daily papers of Colorado Springs. First, let me say, the description of the boundaries, as given by some of your city papers a short time since, copied from the Denver papers, is correct as embodied in the bill. Its population is made up mostly of farmers, ranchmen and cattlemen and their families; a peaceable people who live and thrive by honest industry, and who are yearly adding to their own property values. As some of your people know, they are an isolated people, shut off from their county seats by impassable mountains and unreasonable distances. They have gradually settled this territory, built it up and are making it valuable and attractive, and they are all situated from 20 to 60 miles from their county seats, and some of them, in Douglas county, have to travel over 80 miles to reach their county seat, unless they travel over a mountain trail. They now ask nearly unanimously to have the territory they have developed set apart as a county with a county seat, and a chance to build a market convenient to them, and that they may be able thereby to concentrate their forces and bring the civilizing and Christianizing influence more directly into their midst. The proposed territory embraces 1242 square miles. Its population, as nearly as can be ascertained from the census taken last summer, is about 2500. The district lines and proposed county lines are not the same, but we can approximate it close enough for all practical purposes. The number of voters registered in the precincts wholly within its boundaries last fall was 565, and there is thought to be about 25 in other precincts in Park county who reside in the lines proposed. The assessed valuation of taxable property within its lines, as shown by the assessment of 1890, was, in El Paso county, $445,000. In Park, as shown by the estimate made and published last week in the Fairplay Flume, was $423,900, but from the statements furnished by the superintendent of schools of districts wholly within the lines, and a careful estimate of that falling within the lines but outside of these districts, it will run upwards of $455,000. That of Douglas county is $12,538. That portion of Jefferson is included in the Park county statement, as Park county exercises jurisdiction over it. At the lowest estimate the assessed value of the taxable property as assessed in 1890 is $881,189, while other careful estimates have made it as high as $895,000. It is reasonable to suppose that with the improvements that have been and will be made during the year, the amount of property brought in by newcomers and the amount of lands proved up and made taxable, it is safe in saying that on the same basis of estimation the assessment of 1891 will reach $1,000,000, and if the county is organized we believe that it will add to the actual value of all property, especially the central, and that within a reasonable distance of the railroad, that without increasing the ratio between the actual and the assessed values, there will be an assessed value in 1891 of $1,200,000. If these premises are correct, and we believe they are, let us see where we would stand among the counties of the state and whether we would be a helpless infant needing the nursing bottle or not. First as to population: There are fifty-five counties in the state and the population of seventeen of these fall below 2000, and are as follows, to wit: Archuleta, 825; Bent, 1304; Cheyenne, 509; Elbert, 1854; Grand, 603; Lincoln, 689; Morgan, 1591; Rio Blanco, 1195; Sedgwick, 1279; Baca, 1425; Dolores, 1479; Hinsdale, 858; Kiowa, 1284; Montezuma, 1759; Summit, 1642; Prowers, 1967; San Juan, 1551. Then those that are over 2000 and less than 2500, are Kit Carson, 2434; Routt, 2368 and Washington, 2305. Then there are six more that run but little above and fall below 3000, to-wit: Douglas, 2943; Phillips, 2665; Yuma, 2594; Custer, 2948; Delta, 2533; San Miguel, 2908. Several others run less than 3500. Thus we see on the line of population 20 of the 55 counties of the state fall below us and we are but little below six more, and not far below another half dozen, and many of these are old counties, some of them organized in territorial times and have run county governments ever since. Let us now inquire where we would stand as to amount of taxable property and sources of revenue. In this we will not stand quite as high, but we will certainly make a creditable showing. The following figures I take from a certified statement from the auditor's office, of the total assessed value of the taxable property of each county of the state for the year 1890: Archuleta, $348,834.70; Grand, $432,707; Dolores, $481,480; Hinsdale, $518,731; Montezuma, $595,613; Sedgwick, $721,416.22; Custer, $742,373; Phillips, $844,161; San Juan, $872,374; Rio Blanco, $888,528; San Miguel, $918,748; Baca, $945,261; Delta, $991,538; Routt, $1,094,027; Summit, $1,137,920; Costilla, $1,135,063; Yuma, $1,165,008; Washington, $1,172,061.14; Eagle, $1,252,384.60; Ouray, $1,255,391. Here are ten counties of the state that fall below our assessed valuation; three more that run about the same, or but little over, and fall below $1,000,000; seven more that are not above what a fair estimate of our first assessed valuation will be without raising the ratio between the assessed and actual valuation. Then there are four more that fall below $1,500,000, to wit: Bent, Kiowa, Prowers and Rio Grande, with eight more that fall below $2,600,000. We submit to the candid, intelligent citizens as to whether our estimate as to the increase of assessed valuation for our first year to begin with, if organized, is not reasonable and conservative. The voters, within the boundaries as far as seen, have signed a petition to the assembly to organize said county. About 500 have signed it. But one canvass has been made, and a great many were away from home, or missed in the canvass, and we are daily receiving letters from some of these asking that their names be placed on the petitions. Of those the canvassers reached, fully nine out of ten signed the petition; those who refused were less than 50, and those who actually oppose are not over 25 in the whole bounds. In these bounds reside well nigh 100 old soldiers who defended and helped to rescue their country in her time of need. Many of them, in fact most all of them in a greater or less degree, sacrificed their health on their country's altar.

Now, to the good citizens of El Paso county residing outside of the territory asking to be organized into this new county, we will say come let us reason together. Are we asking for anything unreasonable? Are we asking for anything that will cripple you or your interests? El Paso county has an assessed valuation, without us, of $10,500,000, and doubtless her next assessment will show a gain of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. We are not asking for anything that will cripple any other county. Were you in our place, and we in yours, we ask you in candor what you would want us to do? From these figures I have given, you can see we will stand well up among the counties of Colorado, if organized, and you need not fear that you will have to bear the expense of procuring us a wet nurse as a matter of charity. You will not be called on to do so. We will start in stronger in all these lines mentioned than El Paso county was after she had been organized and run a county government for 10 or 12 years. Your New Year's issue of your daily papers showed that after it was organized and run for six years it only had an assessed valuation of $128,000. To those who are wielding the political influence of El Paso county, and we have already said they are a people whom we hold in high esteem, and if we were dealing with them individually we know they would not only be just but generous with us; we therefore appeal to you in the name of all that we hold sacred, in the name of the brotherhood of men, in the name of two of the great principles enunciated by our revolutionary fathers of which we are all so proud, the inalienable rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness; in the name of these 100 old soldiers we ask it. We appeal to you in the name of the right of self-government, which we as Americans prize so highly, do not wield your political prestige for the purpose of our oppression, because we are weak in this commodity, and unable to cope with you. By doing so you will retard our progress and hinder us in building up our own resources and thereby building up the interests of the state; but we ask you instead to lend us a helping hand and we will certainly appreciate the favor.

THOMAS DONNELL.

INTERVIEWED CHILDS.

Captain De Coursey Has a Pleasant Visit with the Great Editor.

BEVERLY, N. J., January 17, 1891.

To the Editor of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE:

I yesterday had the honor of being received by the Hon. Geo. W. Childs of "The Public Ledger" of Philadelphia, in his office in "The Ledger" building, and it occurs to me that what I saw and heard in that celebrated office may interest your readers. Our mutual friend, Mr. James J. Dailey, of the "Public Ledger" force, who is one of the trustees of "The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers," had kindly offered to present me to Mr. Childs, and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was the time fixed. We entered Mr. Childs' office, a medium sized room on the ground floor, immediately in the rear of the business offices of The Ledger, and found the author and owner of it all, sitting quietly at his desk, looking as young, and fresh, and placid, and rosy, and cheerful and bright-eyed as I remember him over ten years ago. He greeted me with a cordial handshake, and at once made me feel at home by commencing to talk of my father, whose friend and associate he was in the years gone by, in many measures relating to the history of the city of Philadelphia. After a time Mr. Childs reached up to the top of a chest of drawers and handed down an ebony model of the Printers' home according to the plan adopted by the trustees, which model had been carved and presented to Mr. Childs by a Washington printer. Of course this started the conversation on a congenial course for me, and I was exceedingly glad to perceive what a very great interest Mr. Childs takes in this home project. It is quite evident that he is proud of the use the boys have made of his and Mr. Drexel's $10,000 subscription. That he is glad of the action of the trustees in voting to build a structure in consonance with the power and dignity of the International Typographical union, and that he is looking forward to the completion of the home with feelings both of pleasure and of pride. Mr. Childs is emphatically the printer's friend and he is, moreover, proud of having himself been a printer. I think that his interest in this enterprise will not cease with his gift of $10,000, but will find further expression in ways peculiarly his own. He asked me whether our people at Colorado Springs seemed to be taking any interest in the home; and he gave it as his opinion that scarcely anything else could advertise the city to the world so extensively as the location of the Printers' home. I replied to him that our people appreciated this fact, and had evidenced their good will in various ways, one of which was a proposition in embyro for our ladies to take hold and furnish the rooms of the home, as was done in the case of the Bellevue sanitarium. And, by the way, I beg to call the attention of our good people to this worthy project, so that they may be giving thought to it in good time.

Mr. Dailey, in the course of the conversation, remarked that the corner stone of the Home would be laid in May and we both assured Mr. Childs of the great pleasure the printers and our Colorado Springs citizens would experience in having him for our guest, present on that occasion. To be sure this was informal, but it will doubtless be followed up by official action from the proper quarters.

Mr. Childs was kind enough to show me the treasures of his cabinets of curiosities and objects of virtu and of art, and to explain to me the meaning and history of many of the treasures of his collection of pictures, armor, porcelain, clocks and bric a brac, of which the room is full, and with which the walls thereof are crowded. It would take a week to look through this lovely collection, but I saw enough to make me wonder and somewhat envy. Most of the articles, or at all events a great many of them, have been presented to Mr. Childs out of regard to his friendship, or in appreciation of his worth.

Upon shaking hands at parting, Mr. Childs handed me a volume of his "Recollections," in which he had written with his own hand, the words:

"M. L. De Coursey; With the kind regards and appreciation of his father's old friend, George W. Childs, Philadelphia, January 16, 1891."

It is by such kindnesses that Mr. Childs makes and retains as friends all with whom he is thrown into contact.

I trust that, through the interest he takes in the Printers' home, he may come to know and appreciate our lovely and beloved city of Colorado Springs.

Very respectfully yours,

M. L. DE COURSEY.

The athletic club at their last meeting appointed a committee to prepare for an indoor tournament to take place in about three weeks time. This will be a meeting for which special effort will be made to provide entertainment for the gentler sex. There will be fencing competitions, club swinging, vaulting on the wooden horse, exercises on the parallel and horizontal bars, boxing by the members, and other indoor sports. Any member not yet entered who desires to compete should communicate with any one of the committee, Messrs. C. D. Bennet, G. M. King, F. A. Carncuff.

A marriage license was issued last week to John T. Keyser and Miss Mamie Mavity, both of Florissant.

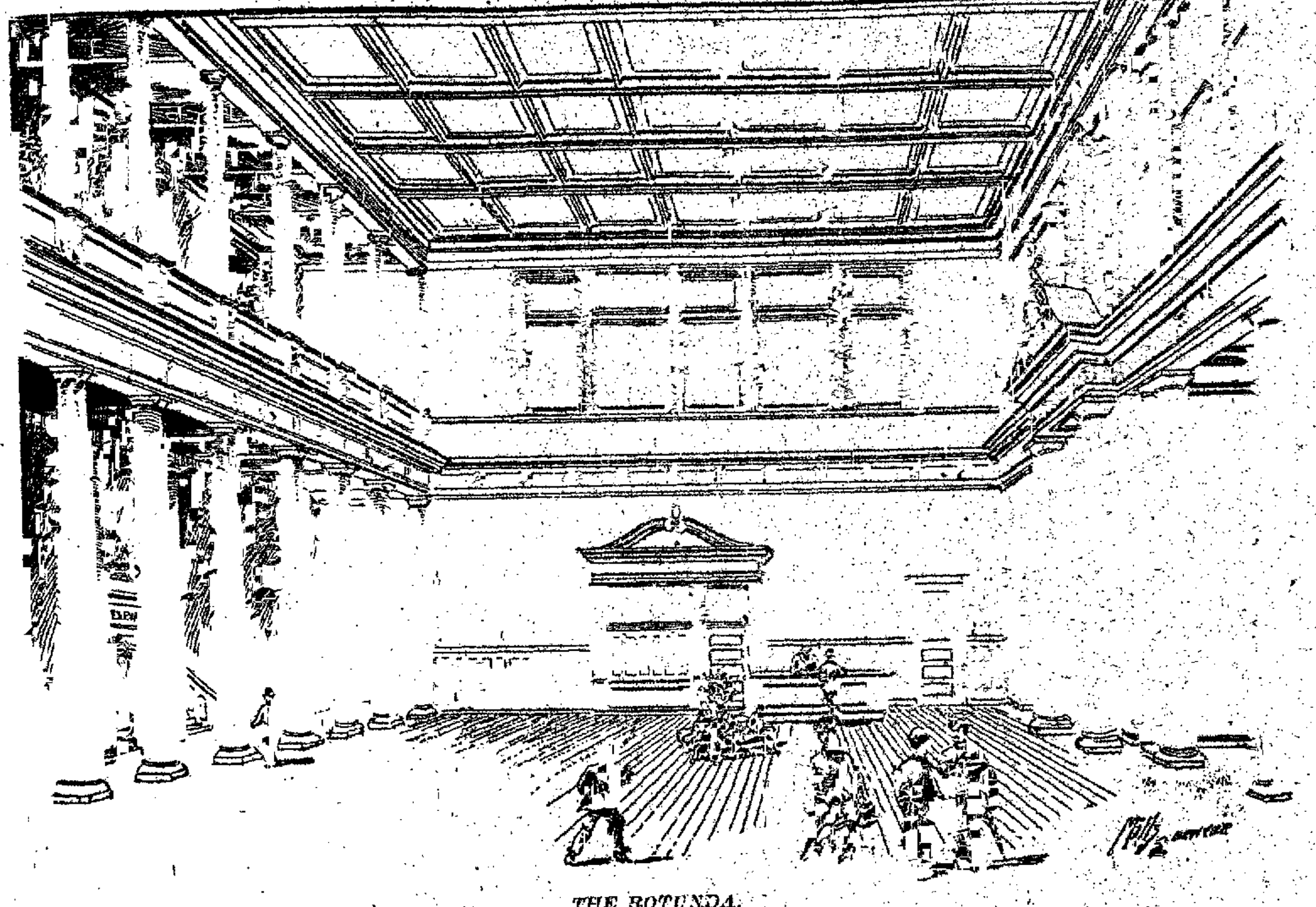
THE NEW HOTEL.

A Magnificent Building for Colorado Springs.

Cascade Avenue Hotel Scheme Taking Definite Form.

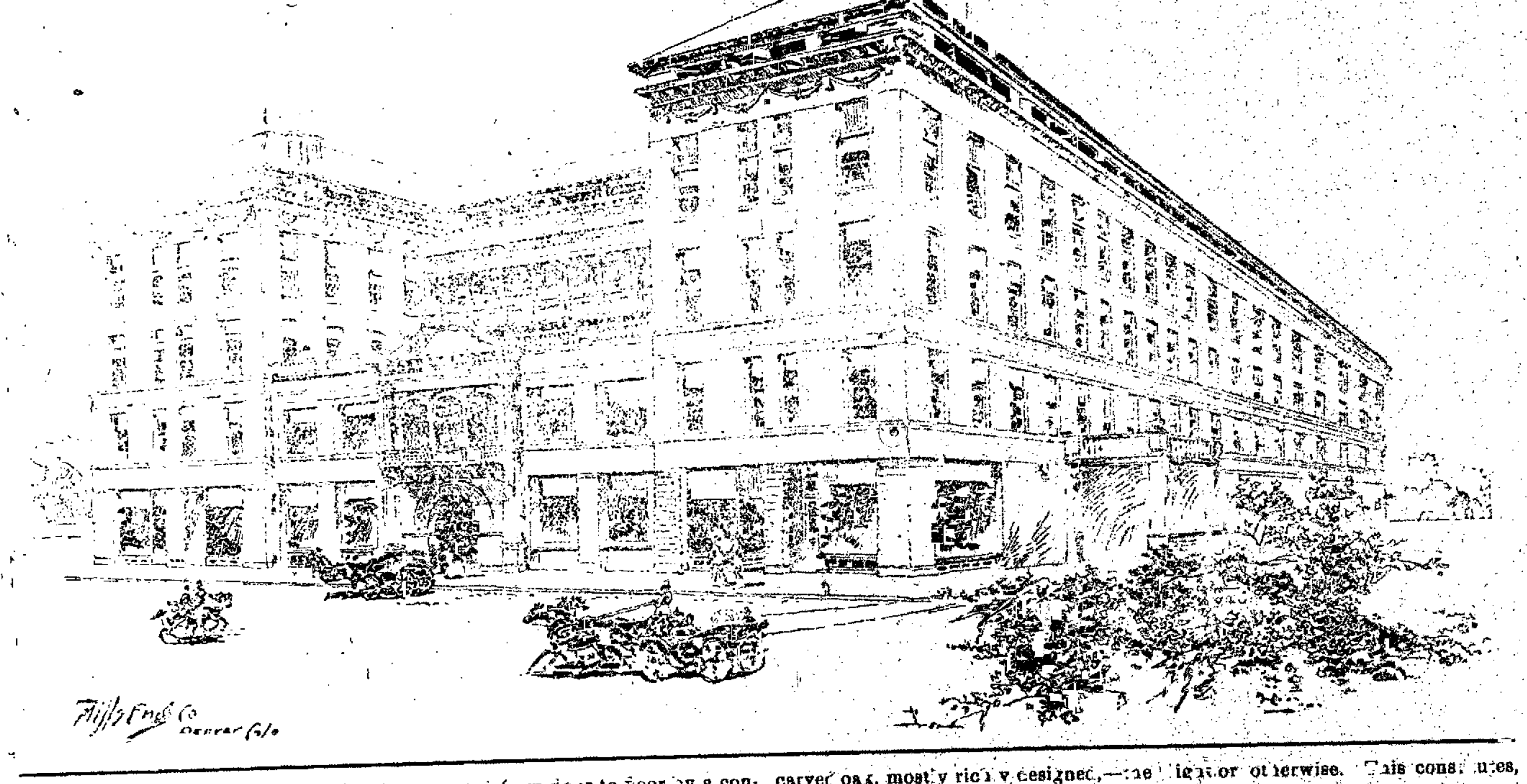
Architect Hodgson's Plans for the New Building.

The Structure to be Completed by Early Next Fall.



THE ROTUNDA.

The illustrations published in this issue will give an idea, inadequate of course, but a general idea of the character, dimensions, arrangement, etc., of the proposed new hotel on the corner of Cascade avenue and Kiowa street. The hotel company, owing to the absence and removal of several of its original incorporators, has been reorganized under the name of "The Cascade Avenue Hotel company." A competition has been held wherein drawings have been submitted from all parts of the country, Mr. Hodgson, architect of Denver, being one of the invited parties. Owing to the pressure of business, Mr. Hodgson, at that time, was unable to respond and so stated. The result of the competition was that nothing that entirely suited was obtained and communication was received from Mr. Hodgson, who has offices in many of the principal cities of the country, and has done much of the best work throughout the United States, wherein he offered to erect a hotel building, according to his designs, for approximately $150,000, of which amount he offered to take in stock of the company $82,500, and the remaining sum $65,000 in cash, which the company expect to procure by mortgage loan.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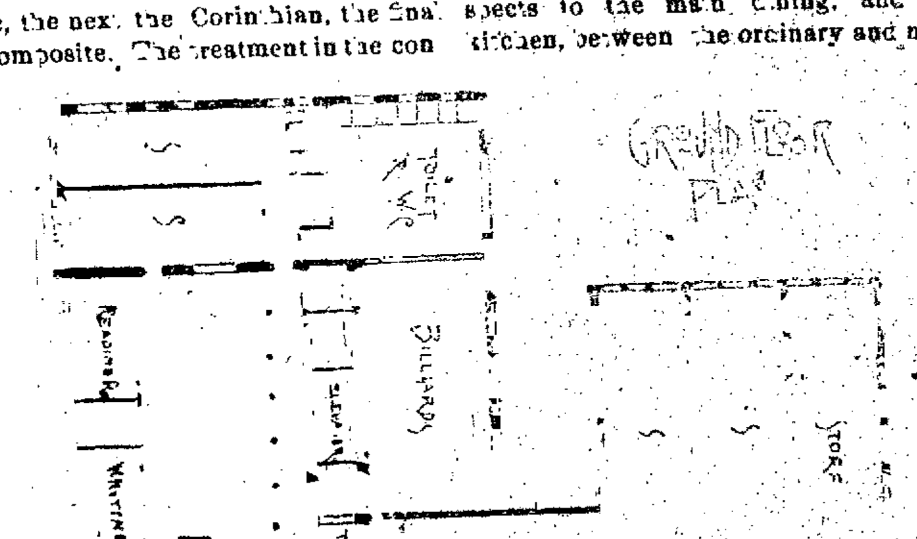
Our reporter, upon visiting Mr. Hodgson at The Antlers, was enabled to procure the following description of the building.

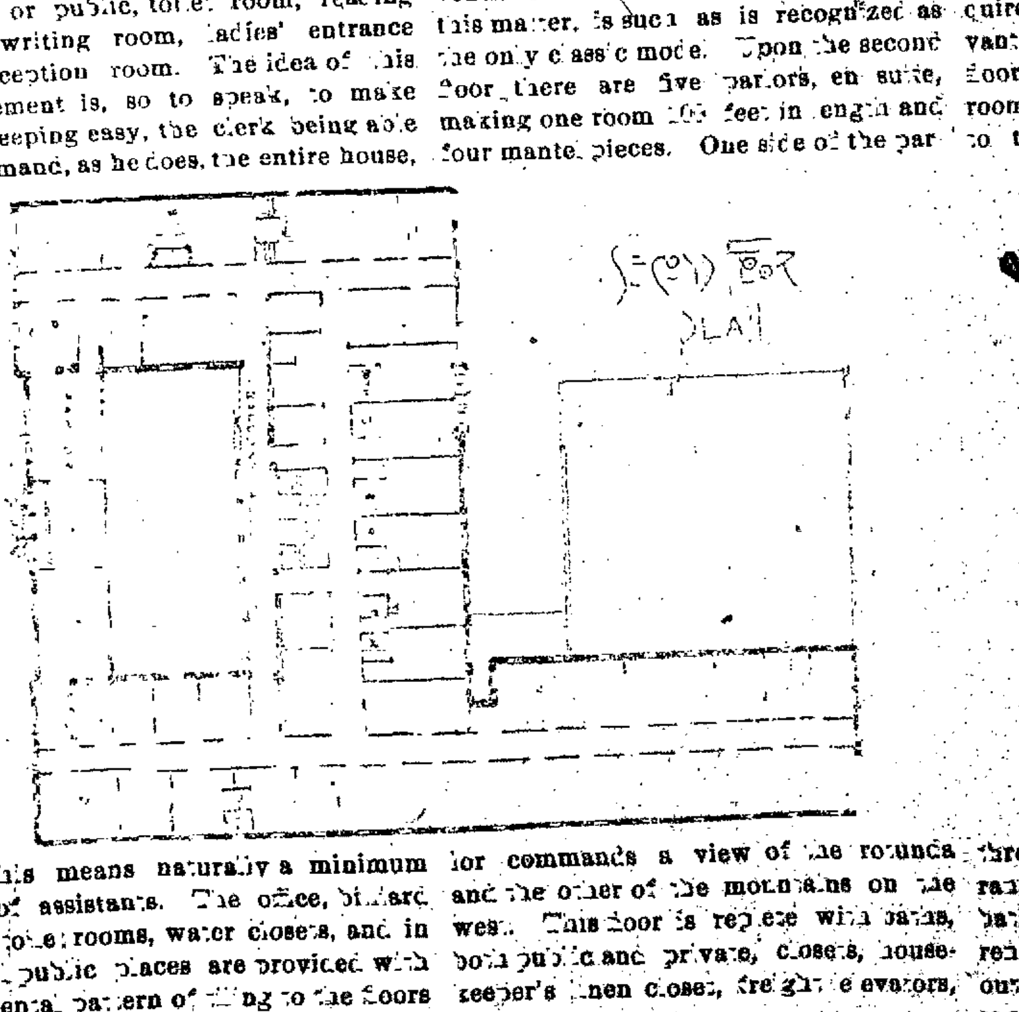
To begin with the first floor—The rotunda of magnificent proportions is 70 feet square approximately, from which open the reading room, writing room, news, telegraph stand and billiard room; six store rooms, main stairway, passenger elevator, freight elevators in the distance, canvassing the whole entrance with the servants' stairway. The rotunda is 29 feet in height, finished with natural oak, dark finish with stained glass, and tile flooring in all apartments.



The clerk from his position in the office can command a view of each and every store and stairway entrance to it, private or public, toilet room, reading room, writing room, ladies' entrance and reception room. The idea of this arrangement is, so to speak, to make housekeeping easy, the clerk being able to command, as he does, the entire house, and this means naturally a minimum corps of assistants. The office, billiard room, toilet rooms, water closets, and in fact all public places are provided with ornamental pattern of tiling to the floors as well as exclusively hard wood treatments throughout as far as finish is concerned. The first floor of the hotel comprises ten store rooms. A number of the store rooms are 100 feet in depth. There are none less than 22 feet in width.

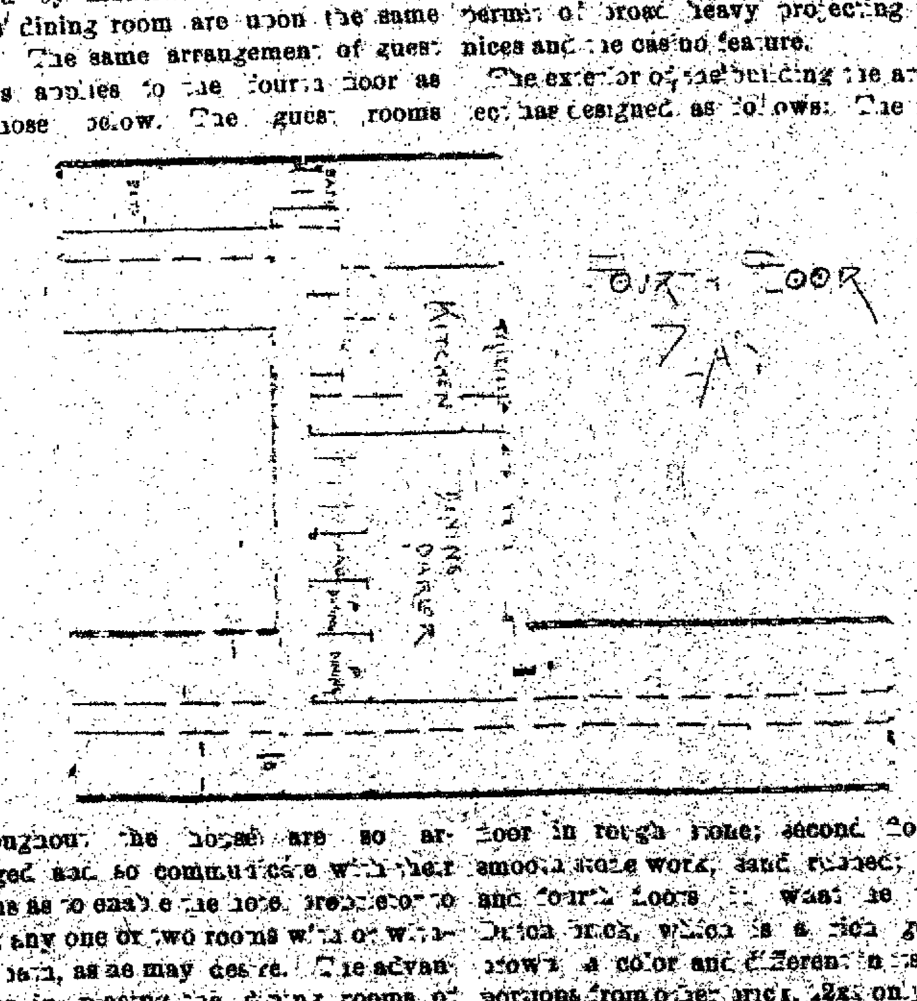
One could describe the house and continue so to do and expend possibly a day, without any extraordinary effort and still not more than one half cover the ground. The description from now on will be more brief.

Upon the second floor you land in a grand gallery or corridor, which gallery is supported from floor to floor by a consecutive tier of columns, designed by the architect in such manner that the lower tier is the Tuscan order, the next the Ionic, the next the Corinthian, the final of Composite. The treatment in the conventional dispositions of the orders in this matter, is such as is recognized as the only classic mode. Upon the second floor there are five parlors, en suite, making one room 100 feet in length and four mantel pieces. One side of the parlor commands a view of the rotunda and the other of the mountains on the west. This floor is replete with baths, both public and private, closets, housekeeper's linen closet, freight elevators, etc.



The third floor is a reproduction virtually of the second, with the exception, however, that the space over the office of the rotunda is utilized as a grand promenade. Here is to be obtained one of the finest views of the mountains and the surrounding country. This will furnish a choice nook for the tourist and the pleasure seeker.

The fourth floor is in all respects the same as the third, save, however, that the main dining room with its band stand, a beautiful room, finished in carved oak, mostly richly designed,—the said dining room having two private dining rooms immediately adjoining. The ordinary, finished equally in all respects to the main dining, and the kitchen, between the ordinary and main dining, with all the conveniences required by modern hotels, and the servants' dining room are upon the same floor. The same arrangement of guest rooms applies to the fourth floor as to those below. The guest rooms throughout the house are so arranged and so communicate with their baths as to enable the hotel proprietor to rent any one or two rooms with or without bath, as he may desire. The advantages in placing the dining rooms, of which there are five in all, on the top floor are apparent, taking as it does the smells, noises, and other objectionable features utterly out of reach. The fifth floor, if we may term it such, is by the architect termed a casino. It occupies the entire roof and constitutes a place of resort wherein one can have the sun, the shade, the view and the air at any and all times. Guests can have a meal there, have their coffee or tea served there; they can have a gymnasium, lawn tennis, balls there by moonlight or otherwise. This constitutes, as the architect insists upon, a feature that is equivalent to any one guest room floor of the house. The roof over the casino is tiled with Moorish tiles.



The basement is replete with servants' dormitories, the architect considering it preferable to dormitory the servants instead of giving them individual rooms. Upon the basement floor, which is well lighted, are all of the necessary storage rooms, sample rooms for drummers, or mercantile men, closets for male and female servants, as well as store rooms, boiler room, laundry room, drying room, and all else necessary to make a house complete.

The design of the building can be consulted as we have represented in the rough cut and it will be noticed that the architect has insisted upon the Italian style in its treatment, very properly thinking that our sunny clime and peculiar requirements of our hotel people, many being invalids, justifies many balconies, promenades, and other places, wherein invalids may exercise, and furthermore, as he states, for the reason that the Italian is the only style that will permit of broad heavy projecting cornices and the casino feature.

The exterior of the building the architect has designed as follows: The first floor in rough stone; second floor in smooth stone work, and rubbed; third and fourth floors in what he terms Dutch brick, which is a rich golden brown, a color and different in its proportions from other brick, 12x4 only, and which, he thinks, will contrast prettily with the stone, and which furthermore [illegible], the Italian being the only style which permits of color treatment. The architect, however, does state in his proposition that if it be preferred by the directors of the company, that he will construct the house of all stone instead of stone and Dutch brick, as above described.

Time and space both being limited, nothing further can be said of any moment other than that the house is replete with each and every modern convenience of the very best materials throughout.

The hotel has 125 guest rooms and 5 parlors which, in case of need, can be used for guest rooms. Of these rooms 55 have a south exposure—a most desirable feature—and 60 have either a south, east or west exposure. All the rooms have outside light and ventilation with only two exceptions, and these are en suite with other rooms.

Especial attention has been given to the ventilation and heating. By means of large ventilation shafts in contact with the hot air flues the air in the rotunda and halls can be changed every twenty minutes. The house will be heated by steam throughout besides the special heating provided for rotunda, halls, offices and waiting rooms. The building is also virtually fire-proof, all the frames such as beams, rafters, etc., being painted in fire-proof asbestos paint and fire stops placed at each floor to all stud partitions.

The stores and all the rooms facing on Cascade avenue and Kiowa street will have plate glass and finished in an elegant manner.

The building will cost at least $150,000; the land, 250 feet on Cascade by 180 feet on Kiowa, will cost $50,000, the finest site for a hotel in this city. The building is 145 feet on Cascade by 180 feet on Kiowa and is four stories with basement and casino. It will present an imposing frontage and be one of the largest and handsomest buildings in the city.

The building of this hotel is an assured fact, providing the citizens of Colorado Springs take a proper interest in the enterprise. Already $110,000 of stock has been subscribed. All that is now needed to absolutely secure the building for Colorado Springs is the subscription of $20,000 more of stock. This is being taken generally by the citizens. The stores alone are expected to pay 10 per cent on the actual investment. It is estimated upon comparison of other hotels of similar nature in Colorado Springs that the returns from the lessees will be for both hotel and stores an excellent one. The promoters of the enterprise believe there is ample room for a hotel of the description given without interfering with the prosperity of the other hotels. Hitherto there has not been sufficient hotel accommodation here at times. The opening of the Pike's Peak railway, of the rapid transit to Manitou and the canons, of a through line to the Pacific, the material growth and prosperity of this city, the ever increasing over-crowding at Manitou without opportunity for expansion, all point in one direction. The hotel is to be completed about October 1, 1891, and it is thought work can be begun next month. The subscription list should be filled at once. The character of the enterprise calls for hearty support.

The drawings and all other data can be seen at the office of A. J. Denton, room 48, Bank building. Mr. Denton has prosecuted the interests of this hotel matter for the past few months, regardless of time, trouble or expense. As a public spirited citizen of Colorado Springs he is entitled to credit and should meet and is meeting with the encouragement that he deserves. It is stated that Mr. Hodgson will return to the city next week.

Durkee hall was filled to the doors on the 23d at the meeting held for the purpose of organizing a council of the Order of Chosen Friends in this city. A male quartette, consisting of Messrs. Rouse, Bumstead, Seymour and Mulholland, opened the programme, after which Mrs. Wright sang a solo. Dr. Horn then delivered an address, stating the advantages of secret societies, and referring to the benefits, social and financial, of this order. Messrs. Kelley, Parsons and Dennis rendered a banjo and guitar selection, which was enthusiastically encored, and then Mr. David Fownes, deputy supreme council of the order, made a lengthy address, detailing its advantages and benefits. This was followed by a vocal solo, "The Angels' Serenade," with a violin obligato by Miss Rohr and Mr. Metz. This was a most pleasing selection, and was admirably rendered. Three more musical selections were given, and the meeting adjourned.

George Hook, one of the pupils of the Hiller school, was snowballing with some associates on the Fort Worth tracks Saturday when a companion, in excitement, accidentally included a railroad spike in a snowball and threw it at him. It struck young Hook over the eye and cut a long gash clear to the bone. He is [illegible] laid up and will be for several days.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman, Mr. Henry C. Lowe and party returned on the 22d from the Pecos valley, and report affairs flourishing better than the most sanguine anticipated. Eddy now has a population of over 1200 people.

The school board is somewhat puzzled to know what it is going to do for school room for the eighth grade if the city council decides to use the city hall for council purposes.

[illegible] & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

[illegible] TOOLS.

Studebaker Wagons.

[illegible]

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

we16-tf

M. CONWAY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine

Boots and Shoes.

Call and examine Goods and get prices.

127tf 2 Pike's Peak Ave.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
County of El Paso. } ss.

In the District Court.

Orpah B. Frazier, Plaintiff vs. Elisha H. Frazier, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Elisha H. Frazier, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court, of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service: or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of desertion and failure to support, and awarding to plaintiff the care and custody of their minor children, Felecia E. and Ruby E. Frazier; also for a reasonable provision for the support, maintenance and education of said minor children, and for all proper and equitable relief and for costs of this action, as will more fully appear from the complaint filed in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county and state, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1890.

SEAL EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.
COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
w-a-17-td

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of E. H. Owen, Jr., deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of E. H. Owen, Jr., late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1891, on the last Monday in February next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 15th day of January, A. D., 1891.

wa17-4 F. L. MARTIN, Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Dec. 13th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 28th, 1891, viz: David S. Dart, Pre. D. S. No. 16,030 for the se qr nw qr, e hf sw qr, sec 24, and ne qr nw qr, sec 25, twp 15s, r 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Francis Rawley, Edward Wescott, Charles Ballard, William Ramsey, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wm-20-6 Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nathan S. Culver, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Nathan S. Culver, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1891, on the last Monday in March next, A. D., 1891. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 22d day of December, A. D., 1890.

HARRIET S. CULVER,
wa-10-4 Administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Dec. 29th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the County court, in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on February 16, 1891, viz: Thomas D. Van Syckel, Pre. D. S. No. 16,046, for the n hf nw qr, sec. 5, Twp. 13 s, r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles W. Long, Herbert Skinner, E. George Walls, Henry St. C. Byrne, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

And you Eben T. Massey, who made Pre. D. S. No. 14,514, on July 24, 1885, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Thomas D. Van Syckel should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wa-10-6 Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ida J. Wicks, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Ida J. Wicks, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1891, on the last Monday in March next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 11th day of January A. D., 1891.

SAMUEL E. WICKS, Administrator.

Postoffice Location.

Thursday was the day set for receiving bids for the location of the postoffice for another five years. Inspector Lawrence, of Denver, came down to receive the bids, and left the city at 5 20 last evening with six proposals in his pocket. Mr Lawrence was seen by a GAZETTE reporter just before leaving and said that he would take the bids to Denver and that he and Inspector Patterson would open them upon arrival. Mr. Lawrence did not of course know the contents of the envelopes, but he had reason to believe that the six proposals were as follows: From the parties owning the building at present occupied by the office; from Mr. John Himebaugh, for a building that he will erect just south of the Spaulding house; from the owners of the Robertson block, corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets, for the rooms now occupied by Mr. O'Haire's clothing house and Mr Evans' second hand store; from the owners of the Carpenter block, for the rooms occupied by the Pacific express and W. F. McKeehan's grocery; from Mr. E. J. Eaton, for a building which he will erect at the corner of Kiowa street and Nevada avenue; the sixth proposition Mr. Lawrence believed to be from Mr. A. J. Denton, for a building to be erected on the old site of the Grand View hotel.

Mr. Lawrence said that he had no possible interest in the location of the office other than to see that the city gets quarters for its office that will be suitable in every way and most satisfactory to a majority of the patrons. His reason, he declared, for taking the proposals to Denver was to allow Mr. Patterson, who has not talked with the citizens, to make the recommendations to the department. He had been an inspector for six years and had seen too many controversies over the location of postoffices to permit any suspicion that he had been influenced by what any person might say. Mr. Lawrence frankly admitted that in so far as buildings offered were concerned, he was predisposed in favor of the Robertson and Carpenter blocks, but of course did know how the offers would compare with the others in other respects. He said that he thought it would be fifteen days or more before anything is heard from Washington after Inspector Patterson sends in his report

If Mr. Lawrence can have his way Colorado Springs will have a model postoffice He thinks the city will have a population of 20,000 people before the end of the next five years and that the office should be prepared accordingly. The receipts of the office justify the people in moving on the officials in Washington until they recognize the office properly and give all the service necessary to properly conduct it. Mr. Lawrence says that he wrote a very strong letter to the postoffice department regarding the needs of the office and in it included the article printed by the GAZETTE a short time ago giving comparisons of the business done at other offices

Prize Speaking Contest.

The people of Colorado Springs are very proud of their prosperous young college and every public entertainment of any kind in which it is interested, even remotely, is sure to call forth a good audience. The prize speaking contest by the students of Cutler academy at the First Congregational church Tuesday evening proved no exception, and the large auditorium was crowded to the doors Although many were compelled to stand up very few persons left the building until the programme was completed, so excellent were the various numbers.

The contest began at 8 o'clock and Prof. F A. Chapman, professor of elocution in the college, presided, announcing the speakers and their topics and the rules by which their performances would be judged. The students who participated in the contest were J. Lee Watson, Miss Emily De Long, Miss Elizabeth Rowell, E. M. Stedman, Jr., W. M. Hartshorn, Miss Genevieve Severy, Miss Norma Rose, E. E. Fairbanks and Milnor Roberts. The selections had a wide range and were chosen so as not to tire the audience.

The judges were Mrs. J. J. Hagerman, Rev James B. Gregg and Hon. W. S. Jackson, and at the conclusion of the exercises Mr. Gregg in a few pleasant remarks announced the decision. The first prize was given to Mr. Milnor Roberts for his recitation, "The Cow and the Bishop." Miss Genevieve Severy was given the second prize, her recitation being "Jack Hall's Boat Race." The first prize consisted of ten volumes of Thackeray and the second of four volumes of Green's History of England.

During the evening Miss Prentiss gave two numbers on the organ very acceptably and Mr. Osborn, who has a splendid bass voice, sang two solos that were very well received.

A letter from Mr. Phil. Struble, now in Denver, states that the divorce suit of Struble vs. Struble has been withdrawn and the trouble between the couple, which was the subject of considerable comment at one time, amicably settled. Mr. and Mrs. Struble will return to the city in a few days.

The St. Joe and Colorado Mining company, who propose to utilize the products of the extensive paint mines, just south of Calhan, have finished their building and are prepared to grind dry [illegible] is already on the ground and will be in place within the next few days. The building at present is 30x40, but extensive additions are in sight in the near future. A great deal of credit is due to the enterprising citizens of Calhan who have succeeded in establishing this enterprise in their town, as it will furnish employment to many of our new settlers.—Ramah Leader.

William H. Mahoney, a section man on the Ft. Worth, was caught between two cars at the Union Pacific depot Wednesday morning and was very severely injured. He was waiting to go out on the [illegible]:30 train to see if the track was clear of snow. The engine was employed in switching in the yard and the baggage car and a passenger coach were standing about three feet apart. Mahoney was standing on the rear platform of the baggage car when the engine backed down and coupled on. The jar threw him between the bumpers and the two cars came together, jamming his stomach between the hook of the coach and the buffer of the other. He could not be taken out without moving the cars, and a profuse internal hemorrhage set in. Dr. Horn was summoned and at last succeeded in stopping the flow of blood and last night the man had very good chances of living. He is unmarried and only 19 years old. His family and relatives all live in Canada.

Last Thursday two young men of this city, aged about 18 years, named Chas. Sullivan and Cap. Hughes, left the homes of their parents in this city for a "tour on the road," beating their way from town to town. When they reached Syracuse, Kas., Friday, young Sullivan was killed while attempting to swing himself under a passenger coach to ride on the rods. He fell and the car passed over him, killing him instantly. A telegram to his mother yesterday from the coroner stated that he would bury the body there.

The contract has been signed by the mayor and city clerk with the King Iron Bridge company for the Bijou street viaduct. The viaduct is to be completed by July 1, and the company gives bond that it will pay at the rate of $25 a day for every day that the bridge remains uncompleted after that date. There was the same contract at the time the Kiowa street bridge over Shook's run was built, but this time the contract will be enforced.

Judge Walker had a very busy day Wednesday and sent five men in out of the cold for a while. Charles Madden and Ben Taylor, two colored boys, stole a bottle of whiskey from Woods & Torrence and plead guilty. They were each fined $10 and costs. Charles Butterfield, who stole a set of harness from Simmons' livery stable, plead guilty and was fined $25 and costs. John Nelson and Charles Reddy, who stole a horse blanket from the Pacific Express company, were sent up for six months apiece.

The annual Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans is a familiar feature of the Crescent city in all parts of the country and thousands of tourists annually flock there to witness and participate in it. The Denver and Fort Worth railroad has made a special rate of $37.50 for the round trip between this city and New Orleans, and good from the 4th until the 28th of February. Tickets will be on sale at the Fort Worth office on the second and third, good returning and on any train.

Corinne wore a beautiful star of diamonds during the performance Monday evening that contained thirty-two stones. This ornament was made by Mr. Harry Alward of this city four years ago, when in the employ of Welch & Troman of Toronto, Canada.

The Scientific American for January 24 contains an excellent article on the Pike's Peak railroad from the pen of Fred R. Hastings of this city. The cuts accompanying the article are among the best yet made of the road, and are from photographs by Mellen.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company announces a rate of one and one fifth fare on the certificate plan from all Colorado points to Canon City and return for those who wish to attend the Grand Lodge meeting of the A. O. U. W., February 5th to 15th.

Among the most prominent candidates for the Yale crew a New York paper mentions Percy Hagerman of Colorado Springs, who pulled on the famous Cornell crew for two years and who is a well known athlete in college circles.

Mr. Loyd Adamson, who has two children in attendance at the Mute and Blind school, has recently moved to the city from Sedgwick county. Mr. Adamson Wednesday purchased of W. B. Faunce the property at 215 South Wahsatch avenue, for about $2000.

Six of the new closed cars for the electric road have arrived and are being unloaded at the power house. In a day or two the first of them will be out on the tracks and the others will follow probably within a week.

Mrs. E. L. Corey entertained a company at her music parlor Tuesday evening. Music, cards and dancing were indulged in until a late hour after which refreshments were served at Gongy's.

Robert Dobbs was arrested and taken before Judge Cowles at Pueblo, Monday evening, for prize fighting. He was [illegible]

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
January 29, 1891.

GROCERIES.	
Flour, per cwt	$2 20 @2 55
Graham, per cwt	2 20 @3 75
Corn Meal, per cwt	90 @2 20
Cheese, cream, per lb	12 @ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported per lb	28 @ 40
Cheese, Swiss domestic, per lb	19 @ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	25 @ 26
Eggs, ranch, per doz	30 @ 35
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	14 @ 16
Butter, tub, per pound	16 @ 18
Butter, creamery, per lb	28 @ 32
Butter, ranch, per lb	25 @ 30
Sugar, per cwt	7 00 @7 25
Lard, per lb	8½@ 10
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per cwt	1 60@2 00
Cabbage, per cwt	2 75@3 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 50@2 50
Rutabagas, per cwt	1 25@2 00
Onions, per cwt	3 50@4 50
Squash	1 50@3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per pound	25
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c; per doz	40
MEATS.	
Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	20
Loin	18
Round	12½
Shoulder	8 @10
Rib roasts	10 @13
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	12½
Stew	5 @ 6
Veal—Cutlet	25
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	15
Stew	10 @12½
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Turkeys, per lb	18 @20
Chickens, per lb	12½@15
Ducks, per lb	18 @20
Geese, per lb	20
Oysters, per qt	40 @60
GAME.	
Venison	20 @25
Antelope	20 @25
Elk	20 @25
Quail, each 20c, per doz	2 00
Prairie chickens, each	50 @60
Rabbits, each	20
FEED.	
Oats, per cwt	1 90
Corn, per cwt	1 30
Corn Chop, per cwt	1 35
Bran, Colo, per cwt	1 50
Bran, eastern, per cwt	1 30
Wheat	1 75
Hay, Colorado, per ton	17 00@20 00
Hay, Nebraska, per ton	15 00
Hay Kansas, per ton	13 50
Alfalfa, per ton	13 00
Straw, per ton	9 50

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS, and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-18-tf

A WOMAN CELEBRATED ON TWO CONTINENTS.

In a few well chosen words tells what she knows of a celebrated article:

JUNE 4.—To Mr. W. M. Wisdom: *Dear Sir*—I have tried your famous "Robertine." It is excellent, and I shall be pleased to recommend it to all my lady friends. Believe me yours truly, REZA.

23-eod-1y

[illegible]

NERVE
BRAIN
Dr. E.C. WEST'S
TREATMENT

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5 00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

[illegible]

Sole Agent, No. 8 S. Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

b-24-eod-1y

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Ida M. Land, of El Paso county, Colorado, did on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1886, by her certain deed of trust of that date, which deed of trust was duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the 12th day of November, A. D., 1886, in book 23, of the records of said El Paso county, on page 477 thereof, convey to The Colorado Land and Loan Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Colorado, as trustee, certain real estate, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter (s hf of sw qr) of section thirty-four (34), and the west half of the southwest quarter (w hf sw qr), and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (ne qr sw qr), and the east half of the northwest quarter (e hf nw qr), and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter (sw qr ne qr) of section thirty-five (35), all in township twelve (12), south of range sixty-seven (67), west of the sixth (6th) principal meridian; together with all water rights and ditches thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, now existing or which may be hereafter acquired, and together with all buildings situated thereon, lying and being in said El Paso county, state of Colorado, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of ten certain promissory notes dated November 1st, 1886, being for the sum of thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars each, payable to the order of J. P. Bronk, and due May first, 1887, and at the expiration of each six months thereafter, respectively and successively, according to the expressed terms of said notes, until all are paid, with interest thereon, as expressed in said notes; and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides, that in case of default in any of said payments of principal or interest, or of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements therein, then and in that case the whole of said principal sums and interest shall and may at once become due and payable and it shall be lawful for the trustee to sell and dispose of said premises at public auction at the Fremont street entrance of the Arapahoe county court house, in the city of Denver and the state of Colorado, thirty days public notice having been previously given of the time of such sale by advertisement in one of the newspapers at that time published in said county of El Paso; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of five of said notes, now past due, and the holder of all seven of said notes still unpaid, has declared them all due and payable,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, public notice is hereby given that The Colorado Land and Loan company, trustee, will, by virtue of the authority in it vested by said trust deed, on Monday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Fremont street entrance of the Arapahoe county court house, in the city of Denver, county of Arapahoe and state of Colorado, sell the above described premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of said Ida M. Land, her heirs or assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and interest, and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Said sale will be made subject to a first deed of trust upon said premises, given to secure the payment of a note of said Ida M. Land for twenty-five hundred dollars.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, January 29, 1891.
THE COLORADO LAND & LOAN COMPANY,
By JOHN W. BARROWS, President.
[illegible]

COLORADO

IS A

SILVER STATE!

And as Such you Should use HARD MONEY.

WE WILL STATE

THAT FOR

HARD OR SOFT MONEY.

We will sell you anything worn by a man or a boy in

Latest Styles and at Reasonable Prices.

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,

28 Pike's Peak Ave. 8 N. Tejon Street.

IT IS THE STANDARD.

Standard Atlas of the World. A large size folio book of about 200 pages, giving more information regarding the world than any other book ever published, for the money. The most complete maps obtainable of all the countries in the world, with population by cities, districts, etc. There

RAND McNALLY
STANDARD
WORLD

are magnificent illustrations, by leading artists, of scenes in different countries, showing style of architecture, portraits of prominent people, great works of engineers, appearance of vegetation, etc., etc. It is probable that no other book contains so great an array of facts, figures and general information as the Standard Atlas of the World. Among other things are colored diagrams showing comparative and actual wealth, debt, production, etc., of the different countries. Size 11x14 inches. Retail price $4.50 Sent free for 4 subscribers to THE WEEKLY GAZETTE at $1.50 each, or with the paper at following prices:

Weekly Gazette, one year and Atlas	$3 50
Daily Gazette, 3 months and Atlas	4 50
Daily Gazette, 6 months and Atlas	7 00
Daily Gazette, one year and Atlas	11 50

BLACK MAGIC *is quite distinct from science. To find hidden treasure, or locate mines, the only scientific device known is the* GOLD MAGNET. *Combines electricity, Magnetism and chemical affinity, and attracts gold and silver as an ordinary magnet does iron. Address:* A. W. G[illegible]LIS & CO, Lock Box 80, Truckee, Nevada County, Cal

[illegible]

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land office and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible]

REED BROS.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS!

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

28 South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLO

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction Sugar Coated Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. [illegible]

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO, }

In the County court

Kate Remvick, Plaintiff vs Charles Remvick, Defendant, summons.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Charles Remvick, the defendant above named, Greeting.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant for the reason that defendant being in good bodily health has failed to make any provision whatever for the support of this plaintiff for more than one year last past, and still fails to make any such provision although still in good bodily health. No alimony asked, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will proceed to take judgment against you by default according to law and the prayer of said complaint

Given under my hand and seal of said court at my office, at Colorado Springs, in said county this 19th day of December, A D., 1890

SEAL EDWARD F WRIGHT, Clerk
By HENRY M BLACKMER Deputy w4 5

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Robert S Oliver, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the 27th day of September, A D, 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 28th day of September, A. D., 1889, in book 111, on page 185, convey to the undersigned J. S. Bartlett, of El Paso county, as Trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such Trustee, then to the then acting clerk of the county court of said El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to wit. The south half of the southeast quarter of section two (2) and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section eleven (11) in township twelve (12) south, of range sixty-nine (69), west, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Clara B Green, of one certain promissory note of the said Robert S Oliver, for the principal sum of one hundred and twelve and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve (12) per cent per annum from the date of said note until paid said interest payable semi-annually.

And, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the successor in trust, the acting clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time of payment of a part of the interest, and the taxes upon the property, has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same and the legal holder of said note has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said J. S. Bartlett, trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the undersigned, Edward F. Wright, being the clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will, on Monday, February 23, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a m., at the front door of the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note, with taxes and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

J S. BARTLETT, Trustee.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, clerk of the County court of El Paso county, Successor in Trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, January 24, 1891.

wa-24-tc

THE ROAD TO WEALTH

Cannot be successfully traveled without good health. To reach wealth or any coveted position in life requires the full possession and operation of all the faculties that nature has endowed us with. These conditions cannot exist unless the physical being is in perfect working order, and this is impossible when the liver and spleen are torpid, thus obstructing the secretions, causing indigestion and dyspepsia with all of their accompanying horrors.

Dr. [illegible]'s English Dandelion

TONIC

Exerts a specific influence over the liver, excites it to healthy action, resolves its chronic engorgements, promotes the secretions, cures indigestion and constipation, [illegible] the appetite, tones up the entire [illegible] makes the world [illegible] druggists, Colorado Springs.